Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.F. ASSOCIATION

VOL. VI. NO. 150 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIÁ SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
("Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Nakuru, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokuhama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

Why have you been able to keep your Business going since August, 1914 ?

BECAUSE

The British Flag Waves Above You

Show your gratitude and invest in

War Bonds

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

MESSRS. SAJAN & COMPANY
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
An Ideal dwelling is one built on latest Sanitary principles. Tiles and Marbles are the only requirements.
Revised Catalogue sent Post Free to those interested.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart,
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIT,S
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.
A DARING DEED.
In December 1915, my wife was only given a short time to live; I gave her my medicine and in March 1916, an eminent I.M.S. Doctor found she was cured. Since then many Doctors have examined her and marvelled at her cure. In order to satisfy hundreds of enquirers I had her examined on 8th June, 1918, and the Doctors found lungs sound and free from disease.
MY CURES ARE PERFECT AND PERMANENT.
A few months ago a Hindu lady was dying in Bombay, as she had tried Nasik Sanatorium, Civil Surgeon and injections without success. She took my medicine and every few days was examined by one of Bombay's most able and experienced Doctors. After 10 weeks he found she was
CURED! CURED! CURED!
Mrs. Leo D'Costa, Multan, says:—
"Your medicine is wonderful."
Another patient writes 10th June:—
"My cough is remarkably better and no fever. Have 2 sets of tennis every evening without any fag."
EMINENT DOCTOR'S STRIKING TESTIMONY.
Writes 8th June:—
"She has been honestly treated according to your directions and showed MARVELLOUS EFFECT of your treatment in the first 3 months."
Gained 18lbs. in weight.
Come and see me. It costs you nothing.
ORIENT HOTEL.
21st June—10 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
22nd June—10 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SCIENCE MATHEMATICS GRADUATES. Salary fifty-five to seventy, per qualifications. Apply HEAD-MASTER, MISSION SCHOOL, Honavar. 371

WANTED.—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning factory in Kathiawar permanent job. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates and minimum pay expected to Box No. 448 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 364

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a private firm in P. Gulf. Free board and lodging. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 387

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, fully conversant with mill accounts. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to The MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona. 389

WANTED—Qualified and experienced full-time DRAWING TEACHER for Broach Parsi Panchayet Schools. Apply with testimonials stating lowest pay expected. 382

WANTED—A competent and experienced SALESMAN for well established firm of Mill, Gin and Press Store-Suppliers. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 393

WANTED—A TYPIST commencing Rs. 40 with Local allowance. Only School Finalists with good knowledge of English need apply P. S. MELLOR, Registrar of Companies, Home Street. 392

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR to teach Drawing and Carpentry to the students of this school. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Overseer's or Sub-Overseer's examination and has practical knowledge of carpentry Salary Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem. Free quarters when available. Free Railway passes according to the rules in force with the privilege of subscribing to the Railway Provident Fund. Apply at once with copies of certificates to the undersigned. DWARKANATH MUABYL Hon. Secretary, B. N. Ry. Indian High School, Khargpur, B. N. Ry. 378

WANTED.

WANTED—CALENDAR with Engine in good condition. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 377

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One HORIZONTAL DONKEY PUMP, 2in., suitable for Steam Launches, etc. Apply NANU N. BHARUCHA & Co., 127, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 327

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS MACHINERY in working order and Dynamo with Engine. For particulars apply to MANHOLLAL BADHWAR, Rohtak. 95

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A large BUNGALOW, opposite the Byculla Club. Apply Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 385

FOR SALE—100 Second-hand (in working order) LOOMS 43in. by Dugdale, 6 New PLATING MACHINES, Coopers Patent. Particulars, prices from D. S. SAKLATWALA, 24, Medows Street. 386

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE. Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SUB-OVERSEERS and OVERSEERS, who have had experience of at least five years in Government P. W. D. or M. W. Service on construction and project work.

Particulars of engineering training and practical work done, together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the undersigned before 30th June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications.

Only really useful and energetic men need apply.

I. K. KAUL.
Engineer,
Municipal Board, Lucknow, U. P.

Lucknow, dated the 14th June, 1918.
268

NOTICE.

WANTED—Passed SUB-OVERSEERS from recognized institutions with previous practical experience on Rs. 55-3-70, Rs. 10 conveyance allowance per month. As a temporary measure, a war allowance of Rs. 10 per month will also be given.

The posts are permanent and pensionable but selected candidates will be on probation for a period of six months.

Applications with copies of diplomas and testimonials of previous work should be addressed to the undersigned, not later than 10th July, 1918.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1918. 390

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing, in manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolution. And Notice is hereby also given that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the said Meeting to be held on the 17th day of July, 1918, and should it appear that the said Resolution has been passed by the requisite majority at such Meeting to consider and, if thought fit, to confirm the same as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Sub-Clause (10) of Article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association the words after the word "hands" be deleted and the following be substituted in their place:—

"or in the purchase or upon the deposit or mortgage of securities of any British Colony or Dependency similar to those authorised by the said Act or any other Act for the time being in force, saving that they shall not invest in the mortgage of immovable property."

By order of the Board,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT MAPS OF THE NEW BOMBAY CITY SURVEY.

THE total set, on the scale of 40 feet to one inch, will comprise about 734, of which 400 are now available at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey, 19, Bank Street, the remaining sheets are in course of publication and orders for their supply will be registered at his office. The price of a single sheet (uncoloured) is Rs. 1-8; if 20 or more sheets are taken together the price will be Rs. 1-4 per copy; and if 100 or more sheets are taken together the price will be Re. 1 per copy. These concession rates will be in force from the date of this advertisement.

Coloured copies can be supplied at a small extra charge. The price of the Index map in 2 sheets is Rs. 3.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
22nd June, 1918. 389

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
381

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Two trained SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Sholapur Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 50-10. Only qualified men having experience of Municipal work should apply with testimonials before the 10th July, 1918.

G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office.
18th June, 1918. 375

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHINGS BLANKETS, SOCKS, BOOTS, WATERPROOF SHEETS, KIT BAGS, ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June 1918, at 9 a.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "D" Shed Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon:—

A large consignment of woollen and cotton clothing, blankets, socks, boots, waterproof sheets, kit bags, etc. Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Furniture advertised to take place on 29th instant at No. 4 Imperial Mansions Colaba has been CANCELLED since the same has been sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BAGS FLOUR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Princess Dock Shed No. 14.

By order of the Ganesh Flour Mills:—
500 Bags each about 196 lbs. Atta Flour No. 2.

By order of the Delhi Flour Mills.—
100 Bags each about 196 lbs. Household Flour.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES TUSSORE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. Patell & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Valimahomed Aboo:—

4 cases each 40 pieces tussore Kahn and Kahn 27/28 inches and 20/25 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES PRINT GAGRAPAT.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Bhogilal Babaldas.

10 bales each about 60 Pieces Print Gagrapat Passa Pandi 31 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
At the entrance of the Medows Street opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK AND BLACK WOOD FURNITURE, FANCY DESIGNED ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, PERSIAN CARPETS, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises very rich teak and black wood furniture comprising silk tapestry lined drawing room suits, fancy cabinets, almirahs, glassdoor sliding cupboards, panel door, cupboard, marble top centre tables, marble top dressing chest of drawers, ladies writing tables, bookcases, hat stands, corner cabinets, armed and armsess chair, low chairs, and easy chairs, Persian carpets, gent's cycles, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

Fancy designed articles of jewellery such as marquies, roses, rings set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, diamond bracelets, diamond collar buttons, pearl collars, pearl and ruby necklaces and bangles, kudas, etc.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam and Bai Dinbai Dadabhoy Lam the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of May 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, 12th day of July, 1918:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 2642, Street Nos. 256-258 and bearing New Survey No. 3002 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the said Kambeker Street, on the West by a Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property of Ismail Essa Fazal and on the South by the property of Abdul Satar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1918.

Tel. No. 3856. Tele. "Aminbros."

National Glass Works.

Agents:—

AMIN BROS & CO.,
174, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE of Calcutta

presents the most beautiful English actress

GLADYS COOPER

in the all British film version of her celebrated stage success

"MY LADY'S DRESS"

A chain of the most vivid dramas ever presented on Stage or Screen.

MISS GLADYS COOPER

plays the leading part in each act supported by the famous actor

MALCOLM CHERRY AND LONDON STAR COMPANY.

Don't miss the Greatest British Film ever Shown in Bombay.

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERM.

To-night and during the week

THE GREAT DARKNESS

A Denmark Standard feature in 5 parts—together with

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

AND

The Million Dollar Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in a two-reel Comedy

THE PRIME MINISTER

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

TO-NIGHT TUESDAY, 25th June

Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous Musica War Play

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

WEDNESDAY, 26 June

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

2nd Edition

THURSDAY, 27th June

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"THE HAPPY DAY"

FRIDAY, 28th June

A New American Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"MR. MANHATTAN"

SATUR. & SUN. 29th & 30th June

The Intensely Dramatic Musical tale of the East, told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY 30th at 5-30 p. m.

Plan at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,

Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

1. THE VALLEY OF AVERON
Travel, Coloured.

2. PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 18th.

An extremely interesting episode which gives us pictures of Ireland, united and proud to be of service in the cause of Freedom. Ulstermen and Nationalists enrol in Kitchener's Army—The British Navy's ruse at the battle of Heligoland. A contrast between German Ways and British Ways of conducting the War.

3. PATHE'S GAZETTE.

4. THE SEVEN PEARLS
Chapters 7th and 8th.
Featuring Mollie King and Creighton Hale.

A LESSON IN FLIRTATIO
Comic.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily, Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
Extra show every Sunday, 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE

EMPIRE

NOTE THE CHANGE IN THE TIME

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

VICTOR HUGO'S

Greatest Masterpiece

"LES MISERABLES"

A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America,

WILL BE SHOWN COMPLETE IN 9 PARTS

The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe and Capellan guarantee the class of

"LES MISERABLES"

When Victor Hugo's great classic was first brought out in this country four years ago, it played to enormous houses at the Excelsior in the City, proving the extraordinary hold that the immortal story has upon the public to-day.

Revised, Improved and brought Up-to-date

MILLIONS

wish to see it where thousands saw it before.

"What was the Marvel of Dramatic Skill four years ago remains a Marvel."

You cannot doubt the worth of the motion-picture after you have seen

"LES MISERABLES"

"Hugo's story is represented Faultlessly."

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

THE

VENUS OF ARLES.

Story of a Sculptor's love.

CATTLE RAISING.

Industrial.

THE REVOLUTION.

OF A

BACHELOR'S CLUB.

A Great Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last two nights of Present 2

Military Comedy!

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

The

GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO

presents

The 3-Act Military Comedy with Music

MILITARY MAD

Produced by

MISS NORA MOORE

Introducing

EILEEN GRACE

Music, Mirth and Merriment

Thursday June 27th

A New 3-Act Musical Comedy

MY WIFE

THE AVARICIOUS ROYAL USURPER

THE GENT'S BREACH OF TRUST!

Terrible Doings Justly Punished

RETRIBUTION REACHES AT LAST!

Most Sensational Scenes

IN THE

ROYAL ACROBAT

8000 Feet

From Saturday 22nd June

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

FROM NEXT SATURDAY A GRAND NEW SERIAL WILL BE SCREENED

Saturday-Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No 2417

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

A STARTLING AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA

"BUFFALO II"

in which the Giant Buffalo makes a marvellous display of his prodigious strength and mightly feats of daring.

PICTORIAL NEWS
(War Office Official)

ALPINE SCENES | POLIDORE COMIC

Special Music by MR. SKINNER
The well-known Pianist

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man,

BUY A

DIAMOND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB

FOUNTAIN PEN.

It is of American Manufacture.

It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.

Every pen guaranteed
from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards

Self-filling pens
from Rs. 3-12-0 „

Special terms to Trade

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA & BURMA

T. H. KHANNA

Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY—3.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings, and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect the Indian coast. Monsoon has improved and given widespread rainfall except in north-west India and south-east Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east of United Provinces, Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, south-east Rajputana, south Gujarat, Mysore, north Madras coast and Hyderabad. The principal amounts are:— Moulmein, Akyab and Minbu two inches, Kyaukpyu three, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Dubri one and a half; Cox's Bazar nine, Chittagong, Bogra, Dinapur, two, Patna three, Gorakhpur one, Bahraich two, Kotah three, Jubbulpore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and increase in the western districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th June 1918.	Total since 1st, June 1918 to 24th	June 1st to June 24th. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.02	10.71	21.21	11.47
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	8.47	19.48	13.09
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.01	8.97	19.46	12.83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	9.72	20.91	11.88

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.693 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.804 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	219 miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	10.52 "
Do. do. year	23.15 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 24th June 1918	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h	m	Depth on Still. ft	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in
	June					June				
Mon.	24	m 11	36	28	6	24	m 4	39	15	6
		11	13a	26	3		5	37a	19	2
Tues.	25	0	14a	29	0	25	m 5	19	15	2
		11	56a	26	8		6	17a	18	8
Wed.	26	0	51a	29	3	26	m 5	59	15	0
							6	56a	18	3
Thur	27	m 0	40	26	11	27	m 6	40	15	2
		1	28a	29	3		7	37a	17	11
Fri.	28	m 1	26	26	11	28	m 7	22	15	9
		2	6a	29	0		8	2a	17	9
Sat.	29	m 2	15	26	9	29	m 8	7	16	8
		2	45a	28	6		9	8a	17	7
Sun.	30	m 3	9	26	4	30	m 8	57	17	10
		3	37a	27	10		9	59a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 24 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 27 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter 1d. 2h. 12.9m. p.m.
New moon 8d. 1h. 52.1m. p.m.
First Quarter 16d. 11h. 54.7m. a.m.
Full moon 24d. 2h. 4.8m. a.m.
Last Quarter 30d. 6h. 43.9m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th June, 1918, was 29.404 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north Puniab and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south west Punjab and locally in defect elsewhere. Day temperature continues above the average at Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Mainpuri and Cawnpur.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature do not differ appreciably from the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 1.32in. of rain, Jubbulpore 0.16in. and Saugor 0.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and night temperature at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has become very weak and has given only local rainfall on the west coast and in the Central Provinces. A few falls are also reported from the east Punjab and the north Madras coast.

No great change appears likely except possibly some extension of rainfall into Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 24th of June, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (23rd June)	93.2	79.8	45	..	..	—0.07
Jask	99.0	79.1	76	..	..	..
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd June)	103.5	92.1	59	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.9	84.8	71	..	..	—0.41
Rawalpindi	104.1	79.5	36	..	2.18	—0.95
Lahore	107.9	83.9	48	..	1.79	+1.78
Hissar	107.1	87.1	49	0.20	0.20	+1.02
Ambala	105.7	78.3	61	..	1.91	+0.10
Delhi	103.2	86 8	47	..	1.12	+0.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.4	86.2	42	..	..	..
Mainpuri	107.7	85.0	4	..	0.89	+0.18
Jhansi	98.7	82.3	62	..	2.62	+0.66
Cawnpore	105.6	83.9	50	..	8.09	+1.31
Allahabad	10..1	81.4	61	..	8.28	+5.90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.1	84.0	61	—	0	—0.12
Karachi	89.0	82.4	86	..	0	—0.62
Ajmer	96.2	79.6	68	..	0.68	—0.73
Jaipore	102.7	71.5	58	..	0.03	—1.27
Kotah	100.6	82.6	60	..	3.18	+1.39
Mount Abu	80.8	65.2	87	..	2.13	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	80.5	73	—	0	—1.26
Dwarka	88.3	82.5	74	..	0	—1.47
Veraval	85.6	82.0	76	—	0	—4.13
Rajkot	98.4	78.0	58	..	0.46	—2.78
Bhavnagar Para	101.1	80.6	84	..	0.07	—3.87
Surat	94.3	81.3	71	..	1.06	—5.09
Ahmedabad	104.6	80.0	59	..	0.30	—3.25
Deesa	102.0	79 2	54	..	0.02	—1.03
Neemuch	93.6	77.2	64	—	4.92	+2.43
Indore	91.7	75.4	73	..	2.52	—1.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	74.7	72	0.16	5.55	+0.60
Saugor	95.2	76.2	75	0.10	2.67	—1.33
Hoshangabad	93.1	74.8	75	..	5.33	+1.34
Khandwa	95.5	76.4	65	0.01	2.58	—1.39
Akola	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amraoti	92.3	76.1	62	..	3.82	—1.02
Nagpur	91.6	76.8	74	0.09	10.01	—3.44
Chanda	92.3	75.2	79	0.32	7.60	+2.14
Raipur	85.9	74.2	85	..	23.00	+17.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	80.0	80	0.02	10.71	—3.36
Ratnagiri	85.9	78.7	70	0.05	17.63	—6.18
Marmugao	85.2	..	86	0.04	14.72	—10.51
Karwar	85.6	76.3	83	0.14	19.40	—11.45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	73.0	60	—	1.12	—2.66
Ahmednagar	92.5	69.3	60	—	0.14	—4.58
Poona	89.8	73.1	61	—	0.34	—3.96
Sholapur	91.5	70.7	65	0.03	0.33	—3.34
Bijapur	87.4	71.2	77	0.02	0.68	—2.26
Belgaum	77.7	68.3	90	0.09	2.39	—4.28
Aurangabad	92.0	70.7	70	..	0.79	—3.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	90	72.5	75	..	2.88	—1.37
Hyderabad	92 8	80.1	72	..	1.31	—2.41
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.2	76.4	81	0.27	20.40	—9.10
Calicut	84.0	75.3	95	1.00	10.86	—17.04
Cochin	86.7	79.1	80	0.08	12.05	—11.47
Colombo	86.6	79.6	84	..	4.27	—2.99
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.3	74.4	..	0.75	1.36	—1.83
Bellary	93.1	74.7	63	—	0.16	—1.48
Cuddapah	92.1	82.3	62	..	0.46	—1.97
Madras	100.8	81.2	55	..	1.48	+0.03
Bangalore	84.3	65.7	79	..	1.35	—1.20
Coimbatore	88.9	75.5	60	..	0.09	—1.39
Trichinopoly	100.6	79.1	57	..	1.21	+0.07
Negapatam	99.5	80.3	64	..	0.96	+0.01

ARE THEY TWINS?

In a late issue of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Sheet Calendar there appear among the horses registered two countrybreds both four years old and from the same dam Matilda. The conclusion naturally to be drawn from this entry is that either the two youngsters are twins or were born within the same twelve-months. A trainer who was asked if he could explain the mystery sagely remarked "Oh, it is all right, you see they are by different sires!"

The more sensible explanation is perhaps that one was born after the 1st January 1913 and the other before the 1st January 1914, so both take their ages under the rules of racing from the 1st January 1914 which would make them both four years old on the 1st January 1918.

THE CONFISCATION OF BRIBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Pioneer" of the 17th instant under the legal cases in the Allahabad High Court is mentioned the ruling of Mr. Justice Tudball in the case of the attempted bribing of a police officer where his Lordship upheld the order of the lower Court confiscating the money tendered as a bribe "as it was the property which was used for the commission of an offence."

It is a great pity the Military Department has been in ignorance of this very sensible law and in consequence the State is poorer by several thousands of rupees. To give one instance alone. There was a military subordinate who was tried for bribery and corruption last year and was convicted. In this case evidence was adduced to prove that over a lakh of rupees were paid by bribegivers to his wife's account to a bank and to native shroffs. All this money could have been confiscated to the State. There were several similar cases in Mespot and also of some judicial officers in the Punjab where the bribes were not confiscated.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS

FURNITURES & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements etc. No. 357, Abdulrehman Street.

BOMBAY.

U Phone No. 10.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	350
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	22.19
Mid. Americans spot trading value	28.32
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	26.48
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 24.52; Oct. 23.99; Jan. 27.17; July 23.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.66 Unchgd.
July	22.23 +14
Aug.	21.10 — 6
Sept.	20.20+12
Oct.	19.60+ 8

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.88
June-July.	20.78 } +5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21ts.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.60— 6
July	22 00— 9
Aug	20.92—12
Sept	19.98—10
Oct.	19.40—12

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.66
June-July.	20.58 } +15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	29.05
July.	28.70 } Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.31
" " Fully Good	17.06
" " Fine	17.56
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.87
" " Fully Good	18.62
" " Fine	19.12
" Broach Good	20.92
" " Fully Good	21.17
" " Fine	21.42
" Scinde Good	16.31
" " Fully Good	17.06
" " Fine	17.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 21st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	274,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	26.72
" Oct.	24.80
Spot Cotton at New York	30.70
" Orleans	31.00
Futures at New Orleans July	27.39
" Oct.	23.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, June 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	26.52
" Oct.	24.57
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50
" Orleans	31.00
Futures at New Orleans July	27.49
" Oct	23.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	47,000
" Exports to Great Britain	41,000
" " to France and Continent	39,000
" to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,128,000
" " at Interior Ports	852,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56 1/16 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½ +½
Government Securities 3 %	55
do. in London at Paris Francs	27.15½ Unchgd.
Tallows Entirely Nominal.	

WAR LOANS.

London, June 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½ —¼
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ Unchgd.
5% New	£93⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	80
Wheat Red Karachi do. do. Value	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81
Wheat White Delhi Soft Red Value	79/6
Tone:—Steady.	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs Paid Seller	77/6
Barletta Russo—64½lbs. Value	76/9
" " 62lbs. Quoted	77
" " 63lbs. Paid Seller	77/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal

LINSEED

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship	Unquoted.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do do. July Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	18
Tone.—Business Inactive freight not available.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	2/2½
Tone.—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 24.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 686. The Marwadi bazaar opened at about 3-30 p.m at Rs. 686 and the price advanced to Rs. 688, remaining at and about Rs. 687/88 for some little time. At Colaba the opening quotation was Rs. 689½, and closing rates are given below. Business has been comparatively small.

Ready cotton is steady, the demand being moderate and running chiefly on stapled styles and high class lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 688
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 708
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 743
" " Westerns	"	..	" 716

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24ST JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		570	535	495	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		565	530		"
Sawginned Dharwar				710	"
M.G. Westerns				720	"
M G. Coompta				742	"
M.G. Bagalkot				725	"
M.G Kadi Viramgam			718		"
M.G. Anjar			732		"
M G. Mundra			743		"
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan			713		"
Laktar Ginned			713		"
M.G, Athni Miraj				742	"
M.G. Muthia		575	545		"
M G. Broach	696	686	676		"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 22nd June 1918.

Cotton	8,524 bales
Wheat	15,896 cwts.
Linseed	5,245 "
Rape, &c	742 "
Gingelly seed	581 "
Poppyseed	548 "
Groundnuts	1,372 "
Castorseed	6,548 "
Rice	24,193 "
Myrabolams	922 "
Cottonseed	185 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,014 "
Jowar	1,167 "
Make	Nil
Barley	3,501 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	570	535	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	565	530	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	575	540	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	696	686	676	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	718	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	713	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	..	725	Ready
Bagakote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	720	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	720	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	744	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	744	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	745	Ready
Mundra (.G S.)	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 24th 1918—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Mail Delivery.
	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	0 0 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bansin	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	0 0 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	....	....
" Gajar 50-50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	....
Groundnuts	42 0 0	....
Mowrassed	4 0 0	....
Barley	36 0 0	....
Castorseed	52 8 0	10 12 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	....	
Linseed Sept.	9 1 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 24h 1918.

	Rate per lb. As. ps.
Davis No. 10	16—12
Shapurji No. 16	14—12
Simplex No. 15	14—11
Seward No. 10	14—11
Light Horses No. 60	13— 7

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	Rs. 1 5 15½
" Demand	" 1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	" 1 6 1
6/6. Demand	23½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	218
Shanghai	309½
Japan	140½
Singapore	130½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-0-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 months' 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203½.
Credit 3 months' Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 Days' sight Japan, Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 309½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady at the opening but declined during the course of the day and closed easy.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,330, Swan 760, Standard 2,045, Simplex 947-8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 665, New Greats 420, Maneckji Petit 2,670, Madhowji 2,705, Luxmi Cotton 1,870, Kominoor 1,700, Kasturchand 1,510, Indore Malwa 360, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 560, Fazulbhoy 912-8, Currimbuoy 417-8, Crescent 277-8, Colaba 1,445, Centtury 520, Cen. India 2,780, By. United 995, Bombay Dyeing 1,550, Advance 1,515, Bundi 21-8, Ind. Cement 340, Katni ord. 240, Katni Defd. 1,240, Tata Ordy. 247-8, Tata New Ordy. 97-8p., Tata New D. 390p., Alcocks 742-8, Bombay Burma 580, By. Tramway 375, Bombay Steam 317-8.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,330, Swan 760, Standard 2,045, Simplex 947-8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 665, New Greats 430, Maneckji Petit 2,650, Madhowji 2,705, Luxmi Cotton 1,870, Kohinoor 1,700, Kasturchand 1,510, Indore Malwa 360, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 560, Fazulbhoy 412-8, Currimbhoy 417-8, Crescent 277-8, Colaba 1,475, Century 520, Cen. India 2,780, By. United 995, By. Dyeing 1,550, Advance 1,515, Bundi 22, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Defd. 1,250, Tata Ord. 247-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 22nd June 1918.

LIABILITIES:

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,52,41,834	
" Deposits at Branches	70,27,376	
		5,22,69,210
Other Deposits		16,19,40,287
Post Bills		7,270
Sundries		29,26 681
	Rs.	23,67,42,848

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities		7,35,47,760
Other authorised Securities		20,09,140
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities		2,59,98,249
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		6,10,85,311
Bills Discounted and Purchased		1,17,32,908
Dead Stock		8,71,001
Stamps		9,450
Bullion		—
Balances with other Banks		7,00,143
Sundries		7,38,193
Cash		6,00,52,653
	Rs.	23,67,42,848

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 23rd.

	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds Rs. 7,000-0	.. Rs. 37,425-0
Cash Certificates " 2,844-4	" 55 505-8
Total .. 9,844-4	.. 92,930-8

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Friday, the 21st instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Esplanade	2	0
Chukla	1	1
Dhobi Talao	0	1
Total	3	2
SMALL-POX	1	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality	106	87	60

HOME RULERS' GOOD WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The weavers of the Swadeshi Mills here went on strike on Tuesday 11th June because they were refused an increment in their wages owing to high-prices. They appealed to the Local Home Rule League on the 15th. The weavers of the Indian Spinning Mills also went on strike for similar reasons and they also appealed to the H. R. League. Thereupon Dr. K. V. Hora, Mr. M. K. Mehta and Mr. Sheth intervened on behalf of the League with the result that the first were granted an increase of 22½ p. c. and the latter were also promised an increase in their wages and had their grievances removed. Such is the kind of good work that Home Rulers have been doing.—Yours, etc.,

A NON-HOME RULE LEAGUER.

Kanpitt, Surat June 18.

The Indian mails with dates of and up to the 18th May (Bombay) were delivered in London on the 21st instant.



Otto Mohini

You spend a lot in Scents sold at the Market, but never did try one shown below. Topmost favourite. **Winner** gold medals wherever exhibited.

'Otto Mohini'

Renders floral fragrance for 4 days sprinkled on a 'kerchief.

Price: Rs. 2, As. 12 & 8.

Mohini Agency,

Juma Musjid,

BOMBAY.

JAPANESE. . . .

PILSENER BEER

REPLACES GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.

BOMBAY.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but hamless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Renders the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemist,

16, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

**SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

FAILURE TO SELL LAND,

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK CASE.

The Tata Industrial Bank and others plaintiffs vs. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and others defendants.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

This was an originating summons taken out by the plaintiffs against the defendants for the determination of the following two questions: (1) whether the plaintiffs are entitled to specific performance of such of the contract as the defendants can perform with compensation in money for the deficiency in the area of the land agreed to be sold by the defendants, and (2) if so what was the amount of such compensation.

The facts of the case appeared to be as follows:—The defendants were the trustees of the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Charity Funds with power to sell trust property with the sanction of the Court. Since 1883 the property in dispute stood in the records of the Collector in the name of the late Jijibhoy Dadabhoy and the area was described to consist of 1,482 square yards. In Colonel Laughton's survey in 1869 it appeared that the area was only 1,281 square yards, but the records of the Collector were not amended. There were no old title deeds and when the deed of trust was executed in 1892 the area of the property was specified to be 1,482 square yards or thereabouts, the area apparently being taken from the Collector's bills. It yielded an annual rent of Rs. 24,000.

In November, 1917, the defendants received an offer of Rs. 7,00,000 for the property. They submitted the offer to Mr. Chambers who made a report on the 29th of November to the effect that the offer was a good one and advised its acceptance. He was also of opinion that the building was very old and practically obsolete. If sold as building materials, he estimated their value at Rs. 30,000 and deducting that amount from Rs. 7,00,000 the purchaser appeared to be ready to pay Rs. 6,70,000 for the land alone or Rs. 453 per square yard.

Thereafter Mr. F. E. Dinsha had an interview with the first defendant and offered to purchase the property for Rs. 7,41,000 on behalf of the Tata Industrial Bank. The defendants agreed to that proposal subject to the sanction of the Court. Accordingly on 18th December an application was made to his Lordship for sanctioning the sale and Mr. Chambers' report was placed before his Lordship. The Court, however, ordered the sale to be sanctioned if purchasers were prepared to pay Rs. 8,00,000, otherwise the property was to be put up for sale by public auction with a reserved bid of Rs. 7,41,000. The next day another report of Mr. Chambers was submitted to his Lordship and his Lordship granted the sanction.

Subsequently the plaintiffs found that the area of the land was only 1,281 and not 1,482 square yards "or thereabouts." They accordingly wrote on the 16th of March, 1918, that they had agreed to purchase the property on the representation that it comprised 1,480 square yards and that the purchase price was calculated on that basis. But as the discrepancy in the area was very large they desired to complete the purchase subject to a proportionate reduction. The defendants declined to agree to such a proposal and hence the plaintiffs filed this suit and took out an originating summons for the determination of the abovementioned two questions.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

AREA BARGAINED FOR.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment recited the facts leading up to the filing of the suit and said that the only question was whether under section 14 of the Specific Relief Act the plaintiffs were entitled to a specific performance of the contract with compensation for the deficiency in the area of the land. The defendants resisted the plaintiffs' contentions on two grounds. First, on the principle that "Falsa demonstratio non nocet," that is to say that if an adequate and proper description of the property as sold was given any subsequent misdescription would not vitiate the contract. Mr. Kanga contended that the defendants' solicitors in their letter of 10th December had given the old Collector's numbers, the new survey numbers and the Municipal Ward numbers. Therefore any subsequent misdescription would have no effect, and he secondly contended that the present case was not a case falling under section 14 of the Specific Relief Act. The Advocate-General contended that the offer and acceptance was on the basis of the building and land, it was known that the building was of no importance, that it was very old and was to be pulled down and that the land was the only important thing and therefore in arriving at the price fixed upon, the area of the land was the most important factor.

If, therefore, the area turned out to be less than what was bargained for the plaintiffs ought to get compensation for the deficiency. It must, however, be borne in mind that under section 14 it was discretionary in the Court whether it should grant compensation or not, and secondly compensation was to be given only if the part left unperformed bore only a small proportion to the part that could be performed. It was not possible to lay down any hard and fast rule. It depended upon the circumstances of each case. The Advocate-General had said that in England courts had always allowed compensation in such cases and even where the deficiency in area was one-third. But that was not the correct way to approach the determination of the present case. His Lordship had to construe sections 14 and 15 of the Specific Relief Act. Under section 14, compensation could only be allowed where the proportion was small, while section 15 dealt with cases where the deficiency was very great. Therefore it was important to bear in mind the circumstances of the case.

SUIT DISMISSED.

His Lordship then dealt with the facts showing how the area of the land came to be taken as 1,482 square yards from the Collector's records. Continuing his Lordship said that when the trust deed was executed the area was accordingly shown to be 1,482 square yards. Then again it must be borne in mind that the defendants were trustees and the "cestui-qui-trust" was a charity school. The trustees had a power of sale, but only with the sanction of the Court, and when they first came to Court, this Court considered Rs. 7,00,000 was not sufficient and ordered the sale to be sanctioned if purchasers were prepared to pay Rs. 8,00,000, otherwise the property was to be put up for sale by public auction with a reserved bid of Rs. 7,41,000. A report was then obtained from Mr. Chambers and the Court sanctioned the sale. The report was only obtained for the purpose of satisfying the Court that it was a fair and proper price. It was not obtained for the purpose of showing that the value of the land was so much and that the building was worth so much. When the Court was, therefore, reluctant to sanction the sale for Rs. 7,00,000, could his Lordship now say that the sale should be sanctioned for Rs. 6,41,000, if compensation were to be granted. Then again there was no vacant piece of land, and the only conclusion one could draw was that the purchasers bought it as a piece of land with a building on it and not at the rate of so much per square yard. Even the plaintiffs had at one time thought the deficiency was too great and they considered themselves no longer bound by the agreement. Bearing all those facts in mind his Lordship held that the case did not fall under section 14 of the Specific Relief Act. The first question therefore would have to be answered in the negative and his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Campbell asked his Lordship not to dismiss the suit as to costs but to hold that the plaintiffs be declared to be entitled to a specific performance of the contract without any compensation under section 15 of the Specific Relief Act.

His Lordship said that that was not their prayer nor one of the questions before him and so the suit must be dismissed, but his Lordship said that he had no doubt that the defendants would not refuse to comply with the plaintiffs' demand for a specific performance of the contract without compensation.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

500-18—Payne and Co., Morarji Goculdas and Co. a firm v. The Asian Commercial Assurance Co. Ld., Shamrao M and H, Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell and Ez, Kavarlal Doongaji v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanlal Manalal and anr v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

49-18—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Ramchand Hargovandas a firm, Motichand and D.

222-18—Merwanji K and Co, Messrs Hansraj Jadavji a firm v Messrs Manakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

877-16—Captain & V, Ahmed Saheb bin Abdul Rehman Shabazkar & anr v. Mulla Mahomed Yoonus Penkar & ors, Kanga & S.

1186-14—M B Chothia, Jagannath Setasprasad & ors v. Kanayalal Jainarayen & ors, Jeh G & B.

467-15—Madh K & C, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v. Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ard H D & Co.

1022-17—Pocha & Co., Rustomji Framji Lentin v. Moosaji Valibhoy, Judah & S.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

452-14—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v Sitaram Makandram & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

530-17—Hiralal T & Co., Khiamal Tapitram v. Vishandas Ghomanmal Maharaj, Pandia & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

547-16—Malvi M R & Co., Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi v. Ranchoddas Anandidas.

1120-17—Motichand & D, Ganni Mahomed Jetpurwalla v. Haji Ahmed Nurmahomed, M B Chothia.

228-18—Khand L & M, Pandurang Shamrao Laud v. Kushal Motiram & anr.

238-18—Judah & Solomon, Tyeb Suleman v. Alfred Pickin, Little & Co.

390-18—Amin & Desai, Manecklal Kalidas a firm v. Purshotam Mahashanker & ors.

444-18—Crawford B & Co., The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Hamjabhoy Esufally, Mulla & Mulla.

516-18—Payne & Co., Govindji Bikaji v. Kardas Ramdas & anr.

547-18—Payne & Co., Dwarkadas Kedarbux firm v. Bhasperappa Galasti a firm Hirlal T & Co.

554-18—Khandvalla & Co., Ramgopal Baldeo Bilasrai v. Girdhanji Bilasrai.

578-18—Payne & Co., Ali Mahomed Haji Vali Mahomed & Co. a firm v. Suleman Haji Noor Mahomed & ors.

596-18—Patell & Eze, Doongersidas Nevetia Alias Doongersidas Ramchandra v. Dugradutt Sawalka a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

619-18—Soonderdas & Co., Meghaji Vanechand a firm v. Kristnaji Kesrimal a firm.

619-18—Sabnis & G, Haridas Bhimji v. Aoron Mever.

670—18—Captain & V, Purshotam Lakhmidas & Co. a firm v. Sha Vrajlal Becherdas a firm.

671-18—Captain & V, Joharmal Mohota a firm v. Nandlal Birdichand, Merwanji K. & Co.

675-18—Kanga & Sayani, Messrs Mohandas Lachiram a firm v. J H Molatin, Captain & Vaidya.

682-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Framji Hormusji Sethna, Merwanji K & Co.

683-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Fardunji A Cursetji Fardunji, Payne & Co.

690-18—Chitnis M & K, Messrs Jetha Motiji & Co. a firm v. Sonu Dhaku Kesarkar.

691-18—Dastur & Co., Messrs S Bimani & Coy. a firm v. J A Grant & Co. a firm.

SUITS FOR HENRING AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COUR'S REPORT.

549-15—Payne and Co, Shah Jagjiwandas and anr v Kahandas Jamnadas a firm, Hiralal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CATSES.

782-17—Amin and D, Poonamchand Annaji a firm v. Saiduvissa widow and ors, Purnanand and Co, Mulla and M.

1007-11—Vachha and Co, Fatmabai widow and ors v. Ahmedally Lookmanji and ors, Jeh and S, Little and Co, Edg G W and Co, Mer K and Co.

1079-17—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey and Co., a firm v. Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L.

1230-17—Edg G W and Co, Maneckbai v Jalram Jalaji Ghanshali and ors, Pandia and Co, Edg G W and Co.

162-17—Ard H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1222-17—Ard H D and Co, Makanji Govindji v Trimbakla! Tribhowandas and anr, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Jehangir and S, Mahadev Atmaram Joshi petitioner v Krishna Anant Joshi respondent, G B Pandya, Notice dated 1-3-18, Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part heard, 2-4-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 19-7-17.

TENANTS' TROUBLE IN BANDRA.

A PARALLEL TO THE BOMBAY CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

In the suburbs of Bombay the tyranny of landlords in certain cases has become so intolerable that the tenants have in a body appealed to the Controller in Bombay and the local police and other authorities for protection. The tenants of two chawls especially the Marwaree chawl and the Bomanji Cassinath chawl have made complaints regarding the oppression of their landlords, which, makes one wonder how such tyranny could have so long been allowed to be exercised with immunity. The petition addressed by the tenants of Bomanji Cassinath Chawl to the Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality runs thus:—

"We the undersigned tenants occupying rooms in the above chawl beg to bring to your notice a flagrant instance of oppression we are suffering at the hands of our landlord and as such oppression falls within the province of your Municipality to take cognizance of, we humbly seek your protection.

We have been peacefully living in the above chawl for many years, there having always been proper conservancy arrangements and water supply for our convenience.

Recently this chawl has changed ownership the new landlord being a Mahomedan butcher called Oomer Manek, who is exacting exhorbitant rents and with the object of coercing us to comply with his arbitrary demand is carrying out a campaign of oppression against us, one of the high-handed measures adopted being to cut off our water supply, whereby we are entirely deprived of water necessary for our domestic wants. For want of water the privies have remained unflushed for a long time and the accummulated filthiness may give rise to an epidemic at any time.

As it is, there is much sickness prevailing in Bandra and the action of our landlord in stopping the water supply must naturally add fuel to the fire.

For these reasons we humbly pray you will move the Health Department to take immediate action in the matter, so that the water necessary for our domestic purposes may be speedily restored to us, and the danger to health and life averted.

Trusting you will treat our complaint as an urgent one, we are, etc."

ASSAULT WITH KNIFE.

ACCUSED GIVEN TWO MONTHS.

Before Mr. Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Tawansing Kalji and Liladhar Bhanji with grievously causing hurt to Kehowji Abooji.

Mr. D. S. Erulker appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kampari was for accused No. 1. It was stated that the complainint had but Rs. 20 to the wife of accused No. 1. On the 5th instant he was going from Bhuleshwar towards Chowpatty, and when he was near the junction of Pingrapole Road and Bhuleshwar Road, the first accused came from behind and struck at the complaint with a big knife, and as the latter lowered his head the blow fell on the back of his head. The second accused was holding his hands from behind. Some other blows were given to the complainant as he fell down.

The first accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused who pleaded not guilty was acquitted.

TRAM DRIVER SENTENCED.

FOR CAUSING COLLISION WITH VICTORIA

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Charles De Souza driver of tram-car No. 5307 was charged with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy defended the accused.

For the prosecution it was stated that Deputy Inspector Ferguson was driving along Mint Road in a Victoria on Saturday afternoon. The accused's tram car was coming in the same direction at 20 miles per hour. The car got in front of the carriage and knocked down a man in front of the Post Office. No warning was given by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 10 were paid to the injured man.

CONVICTED FOR POSSISSION OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Reji charged one Hussein Ahmed with possessing four pounds of opium without a license. The accused was arrested at the dock gates on Saturday last. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS PRISON-BREAKER.

The mail papers report the arrest of James Lyncheaun, whose escape from the police 20 years ago created great excitement in the West of Ireland. Lyncheaun, when arrested on Achill Island was wearing the uniform of a Canadian soldier and was visiting some friends. Twenty years ago he was charged with arson and with an assault on a lady in whose employ he was a steward. He escaped from the police on the way to prison and disappeared for six months. In order to obtain a reward that was offered for his arrest, a relative informed the police of his hiding-place, and he was again captured and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He had only been in Mountjoy prison for a year when he again escaped and reached the United States. He was arrested in Indianapolis, but the Clanna-Gael interested themselves on his behalf, and the American Courts refused to extradite him.

S C 1391-17.—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONATARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 5-18—In person, Bai Najboon Nissa v Mahomed Shafi Abdul Gafar.

CHARGE AGAINST DR. SUKHIA.

CONDUCT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. G. A. Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. H. Sukhia with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. Mr. L. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. R. Patel, Solicitor, with Mr. P. K. Kotwal, Pleader, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Dr. Rias in his cross-examination by Mr. Crawford said that he had seen a good number of small-pox cases during his practice for the last thirteen years. He had used about three pounds of sulphur for the purpose of the fumigation of the room. There was greater chance of infection in a case which lasted longer. He did not know whether the child's mother was sleeping in the room.

Capt. Phipson, Special Assistant to the Health Oficer, re-examined by Mr. Crawford, said the walls did not show any signs of paper having been pasted to close the openings, and they were not recently colourwashed, when the room was fumigated.

In answer to Mr. Patel the witness said he was prepared to deny that there were marks of pasting on the walls, although Mr. Patel asserted that the marks were still there. He was not prepared to accept the assumption that there were two different kinds of pastings.

Mr. Patel asked the Court to send any officer to the place to inspect the two different pastings on the walls.

Mr. Patel asked that he should be informed of the specific thing of which his client was charged with obstructing.

Mr. Crawford said the charge was obstructing inspection for the purpose of arranging fumigation.

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Patel in addressing the Court said there were two distinguishing features of the case which deserved attention: the first was the absolutely constitutional behaviour of Mr. and Mrs. Bharucha and Dr. Sukhia; on the other hand there was the most high-handed action on the part of the Municipal authorities. There was an express provision in the Act which required previous notice of 24 hours to the occupant of a dwelling house for permission to enter a human dwelling. He then dwelt upon the technical nature of the case, and said in spite of the lady's request that previous intimation should be given to her of their intention to visit her place, no such thing was done. But what had the Municipal officers done? They said they were Municipal officers, they required no notice to be given; they could walk into the house any time they pleased without any notice as required by law. It was despicable behaviour on the part of the Municipal servants. Such behaviour put a premium on the hiding of diseases in this country. Formerly he did not know why Indians hid infectious cases, but the behaviour of the Municipal authorities in this case had convinced him that the people rather preferred the real plague than this human plague. He would prove that Dr. Sukhia had done what a private citizen had a right to do.

NO REASONABLENESS.

Coming to the charge against the accused, Mr. Patel said they did not go there with the object of arranging for a disinfection, but they went there with the intention of disinfecting on the very day. They said "We must disinfect." In spite of the lady's request that she should be written to before they went there, they went there and said they were going to disinfect the place or the same day. Reasonableness was a thing which could not be found in any of the officers that had given evidence in the Court. Was that the conduct to be expected from public officers, who were their servants? Dr. Sukhia was right in what he had done, and personally he could not say what he would have done in such a case.

What had the Municipal officers done in other cases where the patients had died, and where the small-pox was of a very virulent type? They had merely sprinkled phenyle. Instead of allowing people to help the Municipality they scared them away. On a former occasion when there was a cholera case in the house. Dr. Sukhia had given every assistance to the Municipal authorities, and was his present conduct consistent with that?

The hearing was then adjourned to the 28th instant (Friday).

The Magistrate said he would inspect Dr. Sukhia's place in the evening.

CHANGING OF NOTES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not a financier, therefore I cannot understand the fluctuations of money, especially in India. I take it, if a coin bears a Government mark, it must Command what is marked on it. Why does a Sovereign rise and fall in India, and why is it always worth 20 shillings in England Can any one enlighten me?

The changing of notes is getting a serious question, a note is given in place of rupees earned, but when one purchases articles, it is either rejected on the excuse that the seller has no change (but he always has change for a sovereign) or point blank refuses to give you its face value. Generally Rs. 2 is taken as discount, to change a note of Rs. 100 or even more. If something is not done, I am afraid employees will refuse to accept paper money for wages. How will that work out?

Government promises to pay on demand the amount marked on the note; but, says the changer, I will change it for so much less, as war is on and I want to profit by it.

Can a man not be prosecuted and punished for discrediting a Government paper?—Yours, etc.,

FACT.

Surat.

A HOSPITAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I trust you will find me a small corner in your paper for a serious grievance which requires immediate action on the part of the authorities concerned. On the morning of the 15th instant, I had occasion to take a patient, a servant lad, about 20 years of age to the J. J. Hospital. The case was serious. He was examined in the Outdoor Ward, by the Surgeon in charge. I then requested this gentleman to admit this patient in the Hospital. He advised me to wait till the arrival of the Surgeon Dr.Dalal, when the patient would be again examined and the final orders issued. Dr. Dalal arrived shortly afterwards with his assistant and some students; examined the patient, and on further request from me, he decided to admit the patient in Hospital. He also prepared the necessary admission card, copy of which is attached for your information. Feeling assured that the patient would be admitted, I then left the Hospital; to my surprise, the poor lad returned home, at about 2 p. m., saying that he was turned away from the Hospital as there was no room. He also informed me that some treatment was given him and he was told to attend as an outdoor patient. Finding the unfortunate lad in great agony, I called at the the Masina's Hospital, interviewed Dr. Masina, explained the whole case to him, and the treatment received by the patient at the hands of the authorities of the J.J. Hospital and then requested Dr. Masina to admit the lad as a special case, as he had no means to undergo private treatment. Although Dr. Masina had no available accommodation just then, he issued instructions to make necessary arrangements for his admission on the next day. Within twenty-four hours of admission, the boy was operated upon and is now doing well, thanks to Dr. Masina's charitable and sympathatic disposition. I take this opportunity of publicly thinking Dr. Masina for his charitable action and also the staff for the kindness and care bestowed upon the unfortunate lad.

I leave it now, Sir, to you and the public to judge what motives actuated the J. J Hospital subordinate staff to turn out the boy in spite of Dr. Dalal's express orders for his admission. Humanity demanded the admission of the boy for relief; it is a matter for great surprise why the admission was refused, specially in such a serious case as this and in an institution for the poor. and in an institution for the poor. Some explanation is therefore necessary, as I was assured of his admission. What then must be the pain of the indigent and unfortunate poor who seek admission and relief in this institution and are refused? They have nowhere else to go. Yours, etc.,

W. D. MILLEN.

The Palms, Love Lane,
Mazagon. June 21.

SMALLPOX AFTER REVACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report published in the "Chronicle" this morning of the case against Dr. Sukhia the following statement appears in the evidence of a Dr. S. D. Rias:—

"The first saw the child on the 17th April. He found the child suffering from fever, but as small-pox was raging then, he told the parents that the child might develop smallpox and among other things he told them to have her and the other children vaccinated. The children were revaccinated on his advice. On a subsequent visit he found the child developing small-pox . . . subsequently he found it was a mild case of small-pox . . ."

I wonder, by the way if this child, weak from fever, was not considered by this prizeman in hygiene, unfit for vaccination! This case is in itself a thorough demolition of the revaccination theory. It proves that the protection of vaccination and revaccination against an attack of small-pox is an entire delusion; nay that, so far from its being a protection, it is a positive source of attraction. "The child commenced to develop smallpox after revaccination." In vaccination, the seeds of small-pox are communicated to the blood, and when the cicatrice heals up, the taint remains in the blood; and when an epidemic atmosphere prevails, the vaccinated are among the first to suffer. A piece of iron once magnetised is more susceptible to magnetic influence than a piece of iron which has not undergone that process. Just so is it with reference to the vaccinated—they are more susceptible to small-pox contagion and when infected they fare the worst. Deos Dr. Turner like the Bourbons learn nothing and forget nothing?—Yours, etc.,

THE PIOUS HEAD OF HIGH OLYMPUS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report, published in your issue of the 11th instant of a meeting of the Poona Anjumane Islam, I have to crave the courtesy of your columns to show that as regards the Mahomedans the grievance complained of is more imaginary than real. The resolution passed at the meeting, states "no qualified Mahomedan candidate has been appointed in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service since 1911," which as it stands is quite untrue, because since that date three Mahomedans one in 1912, another in 1915 and a third this year—have been directly appointed to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, though it is a fact that they have all been appointed to Sind and not to the Presidency proper. As a matter of fact all the posts for Sind have been absolutely monopolised by Mahomedans. This, I believe, leaves them hardly any grievance whatever in the matter.

However, the one community with a real grievance in the matter is the Parsi community, because since 1902 not a single Parsi has been directly appointed to the Service. Before that date when appointments to the Service were made by the system of competitive examination, two Parsis got into it out of about half a dozen candidates so appointed. Then came the system of direct nomination; and though as shown by my last statement, there could have been no dearth of duly qualified candidates from the Parsi community, the Government have not thought fit to select even one for this long period of 16 years during which more than a score of vacancies have been filled by direct nomination; and that too in face of a resolution of the Government of India (Home Department No. 1046-58 of 19th August, 1890) saying that "the rules (for the recruitment of the Provincial Civil Services) must be adopted, on the one hand, to obtain thoroughly efficient candidates, and on the other to secure the due representation in the public service of the different classes of the community." However, Sir, in this matter as in all others the ways of bureaucracy are devious, and far be it from me to give any rude shake to the clouds that hide the pious head of high Olympus. I may only add that being far above the nomination age I have no personal grievance to voice, but simply one for the community.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. GANDHY.

Bombay, June 14, 1918.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
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Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,

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Vegetarian Federal Union,
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

GENT'S "CALENDAR" WRIST WATCH
25/- Rs. 18-12
Solid Silver Case.

This "Calendar" WRIST Watch not only tells the time, but it also shows the correct date. Every twenty-four hours at midnight the date hand automatically moves to the next day of the month. The mechanism is no more complicated than in an ordinary watch, and it is a reliable timekeeper. The red date figures and gold coloured date-hand make the fine enamel dial clear and distinct. Superior quality 18 JEWEL Swiss Lever Movement, accurately timed and adjusted and suitable for all climates. Strong, well-made SOLID SILVER Case, British Government Stamped and beautifully plain polished. Superior quality leather strap with secure buckle. Every Watch is carefully examined and tested in our own workshops, and fully guaranteed for FIVE Years against all defects in material and workmanship. If not perfectly satisfactory, Watch can be returned at our expense, and your money will be promptly refunded, including ALL postages charges. Price ..... 25/- Rs. 18-12
POSTAGE (Insured), 1/4 or Re. 1 extra.
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If a Deposit of 2/- or Re. 1-8 is enclosed with Your Order.
Send POST CARD for Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Goods, Sheffield Cutlery, Fountain Pens, Umbrellas, Typewriters. Write our Bank for References. Bankers: London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 48, Corn St., Bristol, England.
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372 BRISTOL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, Eng.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.
Authropological Society—Ordinary Monthly Meeeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
MONDAY, July 1.
Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	12 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SETH HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

In above school 49 resident and 17 mofussil students were admitted in the year 1918. Out of these 51 appeared for the recent various University examinations, of whom 38 came out successfully.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Rao Saheb R. R. Kale of Satara will give a public lecture this eveninga at 6-30 in the Samaj Hall, on "Sanatan Dharama expounded in Gita." All are cordially invited to attend.

JAMMED TO DEATH WHILE SHUNTING.

Dr. W. Nunan held on inquest on the body of Khandu Madhu, a shunting porter at the Colaba Station. While the deceased was hooking in corridor to the train, and came from the wrong side, he has jammed between the platform and the train. The train was stopped, and the deceased fell between the carriages. He died in the hospital on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

COAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting of the above Association was held in the office of The Bombay Coal Trading Company, on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr. Mavji Govindji.

After some discussion about immediately starting the work of the Association, it was resolved to hold a meeting to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the draft rules and regulations and to elect the office-bearers.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), B. B. Royal Asiastic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, where the following papers will be read:—

1. "Further Notes on a Case of Human Sacrifice and Cannibalism from the District Nadiya, Bengal," by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L. 2. "The Gaddis of Chamba and Kangra" by Captain H. Wilberforce-Bell, F.R.G.S., F. R. Hist: S.; M. R. A. S. 3. "The Bombardment of Paris from a distance of 60 miles supposed to be a mystery. An instance of a somewhat similar mystery in the ancient History of Persia" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D. Members and friends are invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB VS THE NEW FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB

The above match was played on Sunday last, on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a win for the former by one wicket and 4 runs. Scores.—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club 90 for 9 wickets and the New Friends' Union Cricket Club 86.

FIRE AT DADAR LINES.

TWO ROWS OF HUTS LOST.

In the S. & T. Lines at Dadar Camp, a fire broke out on Sunday last, and two lines of huts were completely destroyed. In one row there were men living and in the second there were some buffaloes, and two of the animals were burnt to death. The fire was soon put out, but the damage is estimated at Rs. 2,100. The fire is ascribed to a spark from the fireplace in one of the huts.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
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Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

TARA NAIKIN AGAIN.

BIDI MAKING AND TUBERCULOSIS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the Commissioner's proposals for naming certain streets were sanctioned; and the Commissioner's attention was invited to certain extracts quoted from the latest report of the Anti-Tuberculosis League as regards bidi (indigenous cigarettes) making trade in the city and its relation to tuberculosis.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan marked A.T./14318, showing in green a new street which has been named Powvala Road in accordance with Corporation Resolution No. 3876 of 7th October 1912. Other new streets have been constructed in this locality since the date of the resolution and these require to be named. These streets are shown in burnt sienna and red on the plan. The former is a continuation of Powvala Road and should, I consider, be known by the same name. The latter is situated wholly on land which formerly belonged to the Hon. Sardar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonji, who was the contractor for carrying the mails between Bombay and Nagpur. I propose therefore that this portion of road be named Padamjee Road. The portion of road coloured yellow and the portion scored in yellow on the plan are at present called Khetwadi Main Road. This is, however, a misnomer as these portions of road are in Girgaon, and the Khetwadi section terminates at the eastern boundary of Charni Road. I recommend therefore that these two portions be renamed. I suggest that the piece of road shown in yellow, which is in line with the proposed Padamjee Road, should form a part of that road. The latter part, viz., the portion scored yellow on the plan, adjoins throughout most of its length, property, shown in green boundary, belonging to Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and should, I suggest, be named Tribhuvan Road. I have under Section 327 (a) of the Municipal Act to request the sanction of the Corporation to the naming and re-naming of the streets as proposed above."

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Dinsha Petit, the Commissioner's proposals were sanctioned.

TARA NAIKIN AGAIN.

At a previous meeting of the Corporation the Commissioner proposed that a street on Lamington Road be named "Tara Naiken Lane" but the matter was referred back to the Commissioner, and the latter now proposed that the street be named "Tara's Temple Lane."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved that the Commissioner's proposal be sanctioned.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said he could not understand why members of the Corporation should be ashamed of giving the lady's full name to the street. (Laughter). It was Tara that built the temple and not the temple that gave birth to her (laughter), and he was in favour of the full name of the lady being given prominence. He moved as an amendment that that the lane be named "Tara Naikin's Lane."

The President ruled the amendment out of order, saying that the Corporation could either reject the Commissioner's proposal or send it back to him but could not alter it as the naming of streets rested with the Commissioner.

Dr. Nariman thereupon moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Commissioner.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy agreed with Dr. Nariman that the street should be given the full name of the lady, and added the lady fully deserved it, for it was she who had built the temple. He was against depriving the lady of this honour.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said none of the members of the Corporation had any objection to honour the lady, who built the temple. Her name was Tara. The word "naikin" was offensive, and he was sure she would have been the very first to wish that when she had gone to heaven that word would be dropped and she would be known only as Tara, which was the name given to her by her parents.

The amendment was defeated, and the original proposition carried.

BATHING IN PUBLIC VIEW.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to erect a suitable screen round the public stand water pipes at Pydhoni adjoining the Police Station, so as to prevent the users of the pipes from being exposed to public view and, if so, to give an estimate of the cost of erecting such a screen."

Mr. Haveliwala said people sometimes washed their dirty clothes and bathed themselves near these water pipes. There were Hindu temples and a mosque about the locality and therefore it was not desirable that people should wash dirty clothes and bathe themselves in public view.

Mr. Vincent suggested that they should have as an experiment a set of public baths, where plenty of water was available. He thought a sufficient amount could be raised to meet the maintenance charge if a pie were charged for each bath, and he had no doubt that the poor of Bombay would very much appreciate such baths.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said that if this idea of Mr. Haveliwala was adopted, that would be committing the Corporation to an unknown expenditure, for Pydhownie was by no means the only place in Bombay where what he might term "*oi pollor*" were wont to display the "human form divine" in the performance of their ablutionary efforts. If it was necessary to spare the eyes of the super-sensitive at Pydhownie, was it not equally necessary to take similar measures in other parts of the town? Bathing went on at Back Bay at all hours, and would anybody venture to say that Back Bay should be camouflaged so to speak from Colaba to Chowpatti by placing a screen between its fair waters and the footpaths used at all hours by pedestrians and equestrians of both sexes and of all nationalities? He agreed with Mr. Vincent that public washing and bathing places should be provided and he hoped Mr. Vincent would bring forward a proposition to this end in the near future.

The proposition was lost.

BIDI MAKING: ALLY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following extracts quoted from the latest report of the Anti-Tuberculosis League as regards bidi (indigenous cigarettes) making trade in the City and its relation to tuberculosis and he be requested to report what steps he proposes to recommend to remove the insanitary conditions of the shops and places where bidi-making trade is carried on and generally to prevent the spread of tuberculosis from this source."

The following are the extracts referred to in the proposition:

"..... bidi making in the Kamathipura district, where 90 per cent. of Hindu women are engaged in this occupation in low, overcrowded, ill-ventilated and dark rooms is a prolific source of pulmonary tuberculosis."

"..... As regards Hindu women of Kamathipura a new factor (for tuberculosis) discovered is their occupation, viz., bidi-making. Bidi-making is really one of the occupations, which can be called an ally of tuberculosis, because of the ways in which it is carried on. The place selected is generally the back portion of a bidi-shop or the attic specially constructed at the top of the shop. These places are practically devoid of all ventilation, dark and very thickly crowded. About 100 shops were visited which employ in all 1,500 hands. Two of these shops were found to employ as many as 150 hands in an area of about 400 square feet. Even worse than these were the others. These are only 3 to 4 feet in height and 6 feet by 6, and generally hold as many as 15 to 20 bidi-makers. These shops are the chief centres for the spread of the disease. The workers sit in one place and in one position for 8 to 10 hours. They cough and sneeze into each other's faces and even upon the bidis and if any one person is suffering from what is known as an open tubercle, the whole attic is thus likely to be affected within a very short time."

"..... When visits to these shops were paid, we found out that these were the centres of disseminating the germs of tuberculosis.....over a hundred of bidi-shops were visited and a good many instances are collected to prove that the cause of some of our patients getting T. B. was their working in these shops with others already suffering."

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The problem of man-power is, at this critical stage of the war, seriously engaging the attention of all thinking politicians. The old idea which existed at the beginning, viz., that the evolution of modern warfare had proved that man-power was not an essential factor in these days of scientific warfare, has been exploded as the experience of our present needs shows. The Russian collapse has been responsible for the loss of a powerful ally, on whose resources in men we could have depended indefinitely for a vigorous prosecution of the war. America has no doubt stepped into the breach and has helped us to partly re-establish the equilibrium which had been disturbed as a result of Russia's defection; but unfortunate circumstances hinder America from rendering the immediate help which at the present moment is so necessary. In moments of peril we are apt to overlook the terrible circumstances which were responsible for the defection of unfortunate Russia, but we as Allies owe a sacred duty to Russia, in that of helping her to free herself from Teutonic domination. The question of Japanese intervention, which had been enthusiastically discussed some time ago, has been shelved as though we are too proud to accept the aid of our Eastern Ally: the forces of prejudice have stifled that enthusiasm and the only redeeming feature of the present outlook is the action of France, who is magnanimously trying to rescue Russia from her sad plight by urging Japanese intervention in Siberia. Japan has shown her willingness to help us in Europe if necessary from the commencement, and by a strange dispensation of Fate has resolved to stand by Russia, her old enemy, in her hour of need. M. Marcel Hutin has declared after months of silence, presumably on behalf of all the Allies, that "the question of Japanese intervention is taking a good turn;" we can only hope that it will bear fruit, as we are convinced of the paramount necessity of superior man-power, which will alone turn the scales in our favour.—Yours, etc.,

"ETUDIANT-DE-LA GUERRE."

22nd June 1918.

COMPULSARY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Elphinstone Middle School, at the time of admitting students from Vernacular Schools, one rupee is asked, not optionally, but compulsorily, from every student for the late Principal Fraser's Fund.

Now, what do these young lads know about Mr. Fraser and what connection have they with him? 'No doubt Mr. Fraser was one of the best tutors and rendered valuable services to the school; but they are of no use to these young boys. So, why the authorities should force the boys to pay one rupee towards the fund, I do not understand.

I also came to know, that the fees of many students were refused as they did not bring that compulsory donation. As the starters wish to maintain the fund, any how, they should boldly approach the wealthy people, who can well afford to contribute to funds and not squeeze it out of the pockets of these poor persons.

So, I hope that the Educational Department will consider over this matter and put an end to this.—Yours, etc.

Y. K. VIJAYAKAR.

New Wady, June 20.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Bar-at-Law, on "Political Bargaining" in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m. on 24th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

Bengal	... 7,54,33,600
Bombay	... 3,83,14,500
Madras	... 1,09,59,000
United Provinces ...	... 1,05,40,400
Punjab	... 71,11,200
Minor Administrations	... 52,47,400
Burma	... 45,31,600
Central Provinces ...	... 21,08,200
Bihar & Orissa ...	... 10,02,800
Assam	... 79,400
Total Rs.	15,53,28,100

Total amount of subscriptions received by A. G. Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in Bombay Circle up to 8th June 1918, inclusive. ... Rs. 12,150

NAMES FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

SUGGESTIONS FROM BEHAR.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, June 23.

The Provincial Congress Committee has submitted the following names for the presidential chair at the coming Congress to be held at Delhi:—The Raja of Mahmudabad, Dr. S. Subramania Iyer, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi, and M. A. Jinnah

Resolutions were also passed against the Behar Government's order for the internment of Swami Satyadeva at Motihari, against the treatment by the Governor of Bombay of the Home Rulers, against the cancellation of passports of the Home Rule deputation and the language employed by the Secretary of State for India in reference to Dr. Subramania Iyer's letter to President Wilson.

BREACH OF INTERNMENT RULES.

DETENUS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Midnapore Special Tribunal disposed of the cases in which two detenus were accused. In the first case, Sashikumar Roy was convicted of not reporting himself at the police station and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. In the second case Simalananda Chatterjee, who was interned in his own house, was convicted of being away from his house for two days to celebrate his brother's marriage and was fined Rs. 10.

SEVEN YEARS FOR ARMED DECOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. H. M. Veitch, Additional Sessions Judge of Howrah, concluded the hearing of a case in which a detenu named Mohini Mohan Ghose, who was brought under arrest from Rajshahi, was prosecuted for having committed dacoity in the house of Haridas Pyne, a wealthy merchant of Sulkea, with revolvers and robbed him of Rs. 4,000. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

The Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CONCEALING ENEMY ASSETS.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE IN RANGOON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 22.

To-day, before the District Magistrate, Mathal, managing director of the Trading Company, a Rangoon Dutch firm, examined in connection with charge of concealment of enemy property, namely Rs. 1,20,481 odd receipts for sale of Becks (Bremen) been stated that most of above sum was receipts for sale of Beck's beer and the remainder was inetrest. His Worship said the letters exhibited from Hedenfeldt, Calcutta, stated that the money was to be deposited in a trust account for the consigners. "Do you wish to offer further explanation as to why you nevertheless repaid money as belonging to Hadenfeldt."

Accused:—"I did not read the letter carefully, I merely said they wanted us to put money on interest, for which it was necessary to take it out of our own regular account in order to show the interest. I never glanced through the matter and had forgotten all about till Mr. Holdsworth drew my attention to it. If we wanted to hide the money, we should have taken it out of our books altogether."

He added there was no relationship whatever between Becks and the Trading Company. The case will be concluded next Saturday.

SHRI RAM MOFAT VACHANALAYA, POONA.

On Sunday last the ladies branch of the Shri Ram Mofat Vachanalaya of the Vachana Pravartak Mandal Poona, was visited by Shrimant Ranisahib of Ichal Kanranji who was received by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat a vice-president of the Mandal. The Ranisahib expressed her satisfaction and was greatly pleased and interested with the work that is being done by the institution. Mrs. Washodabai Bhopalkar garlanded the Ranisahib, who was then photographed along with the lady workers of the institution.

GOVERNMENT AND HOME RULERS.

CO-OPERATION "PREMATURE."

SOME BUREAUCRATIC STIPULATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 24.

In a lengthy press note issued by the Local Government, the report of a Conference of the Chief Secretary with some local Home Rulers has been published:—

It is stated therein that Dr. Moonjee laid before the local administration his impressions regarding the Delhi Conference and expressed his desire to see what could best be done to meet the situation and accelerate recruitment. The Chief Secretary taking Dr. Moonjee's letter to be an offer of co-operation, interviewed him and laid before him a memorandum, as a basis for co-operation of all parties with the Government demanding (a) co-operation and sinking of differences, (b) allowing only honest criticism without attributing motives, (c) there must be no talk of Home Rule as "condition" of war service, and (d) accepting Mr. Montagu's scheme whatever it was, as an honest endeavour towards the realization of responsible Government.

The press note further states that the Government's memorandum was acceptable to Dr. Moonjee ppersonally if a time limit of not more than 50 years for the grant of full responsible self-government was provided in a statute.

At Dr. Moonjee's instance the Chief Secretary invited some Home Rulers to a meeting, and the Government memorandum was placed before them. After a long discussion the Home Rulers in reply presented their memorandum expressing (a) that the people's enthusiasm would be roused by the grant of equal rights (b) their criticism was always intended to make Government truly representative and popular, (c) their motives were misinterpreted, the Home Rule movement was not based on bargaining, but was to create real unity of interest, and (d) that nothing could be said of Mr. Montagu's scheme in anticipation. Mr. Alekar finally stated that until the Special Congress decided the peoples' attitude after the publication of Mr. Montagu's scheme, nothing could be said. The press note concludes that in these circumstances it was agreed that the offer of co-operation implied in Dr. Moonjee's letter was premature.

MADRAS EDUCATION BILL.

PROVISION COMPULSORY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 22.

In addition to the development of secondary education by opening of a number of new secondary schools and raising the standard of existing ones, it is believed that there would be a large expansion of elementary education as the result of the conference recently held in Ooty for the purpose of considering the Elementary Education Bill. Provision is going to be made in the new legislation for the introduction of compulsion in select areas which are fit for it.

TIN BOOM IN BURMA.

REPORTED RICH FINDS IN AMHERST DISTRICT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 22.

There is a tin boom in Amherst District of Tenassarim Division. The discovery of the first signs of tin in any payable quantity was accidental by jungle Burmese looking for wolfram stones. Some of the alluvial tin deposits are being worked in Amherst area. From reliable sources it is gleaned that in some parts where alluvial tin deposits have been found no less than 60 to 75 per cent. of pure tin from 100 parts of the soil other parts two and half pounds of tin have been won from a cubic yard of soil.

A Moulmein paper states that accepting these statements as reliable Amherst district is one of the richest tin producing districts in the world and deserves greater attention at the hands of Government than it is receiving.

A Rangoon Indian gentleman who is already interested in silver and lead mining in Northern Shan States has struck at tin in Amherst.

BAREFOOT BY LAW.

GERMAN CHILDREN ROBBED OF THEIR BOOTS.

Germany's newest summer fashion will be going barefoot. Several newspapers publish pathetic appeals to this end, and in particular the "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung," which declares that, "in view of the alarming scarcity of leather, rich and poor alike should dispense with boots and shoes."

As this measure, however, might be too drastic for elderly people, the journal especially addresses the young. "Why not walk on your bare feet? You would thus help the Fatherland by economising in leather, and also in stockings, of which we are also running short and which, we would remind you, occupy so much of your dear mothers' time in keeping in repair.

"Let the rich take the lead in this movement, and then let them tell the people: 'Follow the example of your elders and do not be ashamed to walk barefoot everywhere—at home, in the streets, at school, on excursions. Thereby you will also prepare for a return to our saintly old German simplicity.'"

If the appeal is not obeyed the authorities will make barefoot walking compulsory on all schoolchildren.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

SUCCESS OF THE MADRAS MOVEMENT.

India, in recognising the value of the Scout Movement as a training for the young, has plenty of evidence to judge by. Barely ten years ago the scheme was set on foot in England by Sir Robert Baden-Powell: it has now spread into practically every civilised country; the United States of America alone has over 250,000 Scouts, and an Act of Congress has been passed recognising the Scout Movement as a National institution; New Zealand with a population of only one million, has 20,000 Scouts, that is, one boy out of every ten is a Scout. Why is it that the spread of this Movement has been so phenomenal? It is because it has been seen by parents to bestow health and self-reliance on their children, it has been found by teachers to be a wonderful help in their work, and it has been observed by educationists and social reformers to be producing a new and better type of citizen, self-respecting, reliable and public-spirited. In short, it is the greatest educational idea of the century.

And where does India come in? Is India to have none of these advantages? How many Scouts are there in India? There are at most 3,000, out of a population of 300 million, but that is not India's fault. It is because the Scout Movement was until recently limited by law to Europeans, Eurasians and Indian Christians, and though the legal barrier has now been removed, Indians are still debarred from membership of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts Association unless they be Christians. The question has in fact been "postponed till after the War." Indians being aware, however, that the occasion for grappling with the the most vital questions of Reconstruction is here and now and not "after the War," are not content to accept this postponement any more than Mr. Fisher is content to wait till after the war for educational reform. They have already seen what Scout training can do for Indian boys, for in 1916 a young fellow from Ceylon (which has been more fortunate in having to encounter less official and racial prejudice in this connexion) went to Madanapalli College, S. India, and started an unofficial and unrecognised Troop of Scouts which soon did such admirable service in the College and the town (where the boys extinguished outbreaks of fire on several occasions, once performing a rescue) that others became interested in the training which had made so much difference to these boys In the latter part of last year a definite organisation, the Indian Boy Scouts Association, was started, with its Headquarters in Madras, and was duly incorporated and registered. Mrs. Besant, who for many years has had in mind an organisation of this kind for training young people in different lines of public service, was largely instrumental in setting it on foot, and she became the Protector of the Association.

The scheme of training is based on that of Sir Robert Baden—Powell, with various alterations and additions to suit Indian conditions. Moreover, the Indian Association, in addition to the usual training for boys between 11 and 18, makes provision for a similar, appropriate training for boys and girls between 7 and 12, girls over 12, and young men over 18. Full particulars of these various activities can be obtained from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Boy Scouts, Adyar, Madras.

The work of the Indian Boy Scouts Association has already begun to extend very rapidly. Training courses for Scoutmasters have been held and Troops of Scouts have been started in various places in S. India, in Bangalore, in Indore, Cawnpore, Benares, and in Hyderabad, Sindh. The training of a Scout is such that it can easily, and with advantage to both mental and bodily health, be carried out after school or business hours and during week-ends.

The training is of immense assistance to teachers or to those concerned in any way with the bringing up of children. The Indian Boy Scouts Association has also its own Magazine, "The Indian Scout," published on the 7th of each month, and this contains articles and stories, useful information and amusing puzzles and competitions, delightful not only to those who are actively engaged in Scout work, but to all Indian boys and girls and to their elders who still enjoy a good story of patriotism and adventure or a good laugh over a healthy joke. The annual subscription to this magazine is only one rupee. It can be obtained by V. P. P. from the Manager, "The Indian Scout," Ayar, Madras. The first number comes out on July 7th.

Those who have the good of the rising generation at heart will do well to keep in touch with this Movement, for the Indian Boy Scouts Association is a growing force among the youth of India: it is a truly national, truly patriotic institution: it is entirely non-political and non-sectarian; it provides our boys and girls with a wholesome and useful channel for their energies: it trains them in self-control, self-respect, self-reliance, in leadership and initiative, in citizenship and public-service,—not in the abstract or in theory, but by teaching them First Aid, Handicrafts, and other practical ways of using their energies for the service of their Motherland and the Empire.

When will Bombay follow the example of Madras?

"MOSLEM INTERNEES' WEEK"

AN APPEAL.

We learn from the Superintendent of the "Central Bureau for the Help of Moslem Internees," Delhi, that it has been decided to devote one whole week,—July 4th to July 11th—for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Moslem Internees. Subscriptions and donations should be remitted to Mr. M. Abdur Rahman, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

It is announced in Shanghai that no Pacific mail passages to the United States are available till Augus tand no Toyo-Kisen-Kaisha vacancies till early in November. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has all the steamers booked as far as September 29th.

The English Mail which left Bombay on 21st May, reached London on June 20th.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 25th June, 1918.

THE THIRD-CLASS PASSENGER—I.

There is no better reflex of the miserable position occupied by Indians in their own country than the treatment accorded to third class passengers by railway companies. In no country in the world is their lot so hard in respect of human convenience as it is in India. It is a very sad commentary on the attitude of the Government who are directly and indirectly responsible for the situation. The Government are in many cases the owners and in some cases participants in the profits of the railways and in all cases they are entitled, under the original agreement with the railways, to secure that minimum of comfort and convenience under which self-respecting citizens could travel. They could, at any rate, insist upon the abolition of humiliating distinctions and petty zoolum.

Whether the authorities of the railway companies consider third-class passengers as belonging to the same human species to which they belong or whether they consider them as some kind of inferior animals, we are not in a position to decide. But if we were to infer from the numerous directions in which our people are ill-treated, we could have no doubts on this point. The third-class passenger is expected not to sleep while he is travelling; it was also expected until recently—and even now in many cases this contemptible practice exists—that he does not require as frequently and as often places of convenience as the superior folk who travel by the higher classes. And although somebody is being paid to look after it, the latrines if provided at all for the third-class passengers are never properly cleaned. The food sold to them is abominable and the railway administration do not seem to think it their duty to cater for the mass of the people who travel third-class. The third-class passenger is subject to be bullied by every minor railway nawab in uniform who seems to have acquired, since the days of the East India Company, a perpetual charter to lord it over the poor third-class people. From the booking clerk and the excise constable up to the little lords in uniform at every station, the railway and other officials do their utmost to make the third-class passenger feel that he is a miserable little worm for whom any service that they render is condescension. In many places, the third-class passengers are not allowed to go on the platform until the train arrives and in many places the issue of tickets is not undertaken except at the last moment when the train is due. A third-class passenger travelling with a wife and children and with some luggage, would thus have the most anxious time of his life, having to look after the lot and to get the ticket issued and to seek and to find accommodation, and not to be left behind when the train starts. Travelling in Indian railways by third-class has almost become a fine art, considering how much it tries one's temper, how much ingenuity it requires and what rare combination of tact and push it calls for. The seats in the third-class compartments are not meant for sitting; but are apparently intended for resting some part of the human anatomy and balancing it in such a way that it will not fall down. They are not wide enough and more often than not, they are miserably dirty. The over-crowding in Indian railway trains in the third-class is indeed classic. In no country in the world, in no kind of conveyance are men heaped together one on top of the other, as is sometimes done by the Indian railway administration in respect of third-class passengers. Regardless of age or sex, regardless of physical condition, men are put together by the score far beyond the sanctioned and beyond the possible accommodation. No facilities exist for the accommodation of their luggage, which also takes up the room in which human beings may sit and breathe. Not only are the rules of the railway companies in regard to accommodation ignored, but deliberate attempts are made by railway officials to tolerate and even to encourage, over-crowding in a manner that ought not to be allowed to continue. Test cases have not helped the public and a few spirited men who have taken the law in their own hands have got the worst of it in a conflict with the hydra-headed railway bureaucracy.

The question at issue in considering the problem of third-class passengers is two-fold. In the first instance, it is the question of the passenger receiving an adequate return for the money which he pays the railway company by way of fare. It is notorious that in spite of much jockeying and other wasteful expenditure the Indian railway companies have made large profits and the item which has contributed most to these profits, next to the carriage of dead goods, is the carriage of live-human beings in the form of third-class passengers. If it were left to the first-class passengers only, no trains could be run without a dead loss. The burra sahibs who travel first by paying six or eight times the fare receive physically twenty to thirty times the accommodation which a third-class passenger receives, with all the deference and good behavious and courtesy from railway officials and all the facilities of waiting-rooms, restaurant-cars, book-stalls, refreshment-rooms and other things thrown in. This is manifestly unfair and this can continue only so long as the third-class passengers are helpless and voiceless. Now that democracy is raising its head in all the other countries in the world, it is but natural that in India the mass of the people should feel on this point and it is but natural that they should ask for a fair return for their money. But the improvement in the conditions of the third-class passengers is demanded on a different and a still higher ground than the purely economic one. The third-class passengers constitute without exception the bulk of the people of this country. 97 per cent. of the people in this country travel third-class when they travel at all and a question which touches so great a proportion of the population, which affects their self-respect, cannot be shoved aside as a question "over which the Government have no control."

CHOICE OF GOVERNORS.

In recent years there has been a marked reaction of public feeling at the reckless indifference with which Provincial satraps are chosen. Public opinion was at no time more vehement or outspoken than when a Tory mediocrity,—a gilded protege of Lord Curzon,—was foisted upon Bengal. Lord Ronaldshay's credentials in no wise fitted him for the high and responsible office of the head of a Provincial Government,—least of all of Bengal. His adventures in search of fame and greatness revealed the man, and subsequent "explanations" have not helped to obscure the personality as evidenced in his own writings. His whole attitude towards India and Indians, indeed, as disclosed by himself, should have been a damning disqualification for any responsible office in this country.

But apparently, there are neither principles nor standards of capacity determining these appointments. Mr. Eardley Norton in his "Reminiscences" appearing in the "Looker-on" has some very interesting and characteristically outspoken remarks on the subject. He writes:

The selection of Governors has remained a mystery to all but the initiated and will so remain for all time. The ruled have merely to pay and look content. They recognise the claims of unendowed cadets of English country families to replenish exhausted exchequers from the taxpayers of India and provided they are not themselves overtaxed, pecuniarily or by too frequent afternoon teas at Government House, they smile, Spartan-wise, and—suffer. No man has yet solved the riddle, on what principle is a Governor selected? Guesses, more or less shrewd are hazarded. But do they hit the mark? Sometimes the world is satisfied that a Member of the House of Commons is sent out to govern a Presidency because he is a thorn in the sides of his party, because he is always advancing claims which his Whips are unable to recognise, because like a terrier he is always yapping at the Premier's heels. Sometimes an embarrassed nobleman conceives a passionate desire to save something for his baby heiress. "Why, of course, there's Madras. Ten thousand a month and pickings: a small European community to entertain, a handsome sumptuary allowance, in five years—if you survive your Members of Council—you'll return, my dear fellow, with a liver and a banking account equalling a term of five years without any proved capacity to rule, without knowledge of the country, its wants, its impulses, its emotions, or its ambitions." Each becomes an "Excellency" on landing. Few recover that first shock. Before dinner you assemble in the drawing room, draw your own inferences from the greenish hue of your neighbour's dress coat or the too obvious perfection of his made up cravat, when the folding-doors are flung wide aside and an obsequious Aide-de-camp, bending low from his hips, proclaims in stentorian tones, "Their Excellencies!" Then Society abases itself in public, and your manhood oozes out through your pumps and you go into dinner and wonder why you are sitting where you are. Just as he is beginning to learn something about the country and its needs, His Excellency's time is over and, sticking his successor with spavined horses and alleged Champagne, he goes home via Bombay a richer if not a wiser man than when he came.

This, coming from an Englishman of Mr. Norton's detached outlook, speaks volumes on the methods of political expediency and nepotism which still continue to govern these high appointments,—at the expense and to the detriment of India.

THE AGA KHAN IN TRANSITION.

No one can deny that his Highness the Aga Khan has a great faculty for seizing the appropriate—and dramatic—moment for doing things. His *canard* of "Gokhale's Political Testament" could not have been launched more opportunely,—from the point of view of doing maximum mischief,—than when it was. Another "psychological moment" presents itself on the eve of the publication of Mr. Montagu's scheme, and finds his Highness emerging as the author of "India in Transition." We are far from suggesting that this latter *magnum opus* may not prove to be a useful contribution to the discussion of Indian reforms. But this is a time to guard against red-herrings! The question of Indian Reform,—not merely "reforms,"—stands to-day on a practical footing, and the basis of helpful discussion will lie in testing Mr. Montagu's proposals in the light of the Congress-League scheme. Alternative Utopias and grandiose projects of "a great South Asiatic federation of which Delhi (under Mr. Hailey?) would be the centre," can therefore be only regarded as so much *camouflage*. The views of the Aga Khan, however, as indicated in the preliminary puff cabled by Reuter, are "good in parts." His Highness at any rate writes with ideas. To do justice to him we must await the arrival of his book. Meanwhile it may be as well not to allow attention to be deflected from the immediate issue that lies before the country,—which is the decision on the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals.

Notes of the Day.

The Austrian Defeat.

It is long since one has been able to survey the war situation with the satisfaction that is accorded by the complete defeat of the Austrians and the fact that the German offensive on the Western Front is again at a standstill. The repulse of the Austrians is evidently of the most comprehensive character. "From Montello to the sea," says the telegram "the enemy has been defeated and is being closely pursued." "The enemy" it adds, "is crossing the Piave in disorder." The Italian Premier, while assuring to the Italian army all the credit that belongs to them and paying a generous tribute to the British and French troops, for this notable achievement, does not, however, display any excess of elation. "Another battle might be joined; in the meanwhile they were entitled to claim a victory." The conditional here seems to us a little far-fetched. Such a wide-flung retirement is hardly likely to precede a resumption of the offensive, more especially in view of what is happening in Austria and Hungary at this time.

"The Pioneer" Touch.

We noticed, in these columns recently, "the Pioneer's" aspirations as a political philosopher. It admonished, though indirectly, Lord Willingdon's tactless conduct in questioning the sincerity of the Home Rulers and preached to him on the text: "If we find it impossible to agree quickly with our opponents let us at least try to assume that they are honest." This plain speaking must have been at a supreme moment of self-revelation—or shall we say despair at the ineptitude of His Excellency. Since then, it has reverted to its old *role* of misrepresenting and misinterpreting Indian leaders. Thus, we find, in the journal's treatment of Mahatma Gandhi's speech at the Home Rule Day meeting in this city, it has suppressed—with a characteristic love of honesty, we suppose—all that Mr. Gandhi said to damn the bureaucracy, and concentrated its efforts on the exposition of an isolated sentence or two of his speech. It has tried to exploit Mahatma Gandhi's statement, "I wish I could still persuade the country to accept my view that absolutely unconditional and whole-hearted co-operation with Government on the part of educated India will bring us within sight of our goal as nothing else will."

"Unexceptionable Sentiments."

Read by itself this statement is admirable and the bureaucracy cannot but rejoice to have found such a widely respected and loved champion to advocate their cause. The "Pioneer" goes on to lecture:

> "These unexceptional sentiments were uttered by Mr. Gandhi at a protest meeting in Bombay against Lord Willingdon's criticism of the Home Rulers at the Provincial War Conference. We need hardly say that it would be a source of unfeigned satisfaction to us if the Home Rulers were to follow this advice from one whom they regard as a saint and a Mahatma. Again and again we have emphasised in our columns the effect which would naturally be produced on the rest of the Empire if Indian Home Rulers were to throw themselves heart and soul without demur and without any thought of bargaining into the support of every measure which the Government of India may devise for increasing India's effective assistance in the war."

The Home Rulers would follow this advice from "one whom they regard as a saint and a Mahatma", if at the same time the Indian bureaucracy and their mouthpieces would follow his admirable advice to them, if Lord Willingdon and those of his class make amends to the Indian people—not only to the insulted Home Rulers—for the insults they are daily heaping upon them. Apparently, the Allahabad journal was so completely lost in the admiration of these "unexceptionable sentiments", that it did not notice that "Saint and Mahatma" Gandhi had uttered equally unexceptionable sentiments for the benefit of the bureaucracy.

A Danger Ahead.

Referring to the circumstantial reports that the War Cabinet "dances to any tune Lord Milner likes to play" and *a propos* of its decision to present the Montagu-Chelmsford report to Parliament, "A Ditcher" writes as follows in "Capital":

> "Men, says Macaulay, are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely. No doubt, but what limit will be put to the discussion of the Indian reforms? Are we to have the farce of the Irish Convention adapted to India? These questions are pertinent in view of the reactionary agitation both in England and India to postpone all political reform in India ad Calendas Graecas. The Belfast Wedge ruined the Irish Convention; it would be an even worse calamity if a Quai-Hai Wedge were permitted to destroy the Chelmsford-Montagu evangel."

The "Quai-Hai" Gang.

The writer continues:

> There are certain reforms in the polity of India which could be made at once and without much trouble; unfortunately they mean the elimination of anomalies which the Quai-Hai Wedge would perpetuate. First and foremost is the reform of the India Council, that refuge of superannuated Indian bureaucrats and haven of London axe-grinders. It could be reduced by half to-morrow without any sacrifice of efficiency. If all matters appertaining to finance and trade were taken out of its hands and entrusted to a special expert, such as every Colony possess, there would be a distinct gain of efficiency. The India Council should deal only with political and administrative problems; it is much too slow and wooden for alert finance and trade; besides some of its members think more of the interests of Lombard Street than of those of India.

"Baseerat."

In view of the recrudescence of repression in "Imperial Delhi", intended, doubtless, to forestall and prejudice the forthcoming session of the National Congress to be held there, it is gratifying to learn that a new nationalist daily paper (in Urdu) has been started in the Capital City. The journal —"Baseerat"—is under the editorship of Mr. Tafazzul Husain Khan (Alig), who is to be congratulated on his public-spirited enterprise in launching the journal at a time when there is very special need for it. Delhi, thanks to its enlightened administration, has been practically denuded of its newspapers, daily or weekly. We wish our new contemporary all the joys of a valiant fight against Haileyism—whenever and wherever found!

"G. B. S." and Paper Shortage.

At the annual meeting of the Authors' Society, in mail week, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw said 'that he knew authors, members of the society, whose books were going out of print because paper could not be got. He was himself in considerable difficulties from this cause. One of his own productions, of the greatest value to society at the present moment, could not now be got out in proper form for the want of paper. Yet for any other purpose than literature there appeared to be an unbounded supply. Matters had been put under the control of people popularly described as practical business men, which seemed to mean totally illiterate people, quite unconscious of the intellectual life of the community and ready to sacrifice education or literature for the immediate purposes of the war. He thought inventive people might perhaps be stirred up to discover new paper-making material. The Chairman (Canon A. C. Deane) said he thought they should impress on the Government that literature was not a luxury at any time, and least of all in war time. The irony of it was that there had never been such a demand for books as now, when their production had become difficult or impossible.

The Cost of Titles.

A propos of the recent discussion in these columns on titles, and the suggested price list for them in India, the following excerpt from a contemporary may not be without interest:

> It was James I who, being hard up, hit upon the idea of founding an order of baronets and making the recipients of the honour pay for the same; and it was Richard III who tired of the wrangling among his nobles regarding their coats of arms and emblems—the designs of which were often duplicated and triplicated—established the College of Arms, whose business it was, and still is, to regulate these decorations.
>
> A new peer, however, who decides to have a properly registered coat of arms will find it no small item of expense. The fee for a registered coat of arms payable to the College is £70 10s., with two guineas extra for painting, so that the owner may have the exact colours for the use of his carriage builder and others, to paint on panels or elsewhere. Only peers, or knights Grand Cross of an order, or a person specially authorised by His Majesty may assume, "supporters"—the figures on each side of a coat of arms. The fee for registering these at the College is £42 10s.
>
> This is in addition to the fees for Letters Patent which the recipient of a title pays on creation to the Inland Revenue. These fees are as follows:—A duke £350; a marquess £300; an earl £250; a viscount £200; a baron £150; a baronet £100; and a knight, £30. It might be mentioned, by the way, that newly-created peers are obliged to submit their proposed titles to Garter King-at-Arms for approval and inscription on the roll of peers which he presents to the Lord Chancellor at the opening of Parliament.

A Greenwich Example.

We have frequently commented on the inadequacy of sentences imposed by our Magistrates on the well-to-do offenders against law and society. Only in the last few days, two of the landlord sharks were sentenced to pay paltry fines for offences that were simply reprehensible. It is an amusing contrast to learn from some of the mail papers that, "On account of war conditions and the fact that people are earning more money, Mr. Hay Halkett, the Greenwich magistrate, proposes to raise the scale of fines." Mr. Halkett's proposal is plausible, but scarcely sound from the point of view of law and equity. It may however pass as a minor "war measure". One could wish that the local stipendiaries would take a leaf out of the Greenwich Magistrate's book in cases such as those to which we have drawn attention.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Mr. A. E. Cama, A.C.E., Chartered Accountant, has been appointed Accountant-General of the Gwalior State and proceeds at once to take up his duties.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Surenranath Banerjea has agreed to accept the office of president of the National Liberal League, which was recently formed by several prominent Moderate Indian leaders of Bengal.

The Maharaja of Bobbili has written to the press withdrawing his resignation of the presidentship of the Madras Landholders Association with a view, he says, to "pouring oil on the troubled waters."

LT.-COL. SIR THEODORE MORISON.

RETURNS FROM GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 24.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Theodore Morison has returned from German East Africa where he has been employed for two years in military, political and administrative capacities.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN FROM MONTELLO TO SEA

RE-CROSSING THE PIAVE IN DISORDER

ENEMY BEING CLOSELY PURSUED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-35 p.m. June 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. June 24.

ROME.—It is officially announced that from Montello to the sea, the enemy has been defeated and is being closely pursued. The enemy is re-crossing the river Piave in disorder.

ITALIANS' VICTORIOUS RESISTANCE.

PREMIER ORLANDO'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 24.

ROME.—Premier Orlando in a speech to the Senate said the Italian army had victoriously resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy. Another battle might be joined, but, meanwhile they were entitled to claim a victory for, considering the enemy's superiority in numbers and his ambitions and aims, it was not a question of failure but defeat for him. It was wrong to say that the enemy's attack on the plateau, at Asiago and Grappa was merely a great demonstration. Epic fighting there, in which the British nnd the French forces co-operated, which brought the enemy to a standstill in asingle day desserved to rank with the greatest battles of the world.

THE FRATERNAL CONCORD.

The Italians, the British and the French had fought in fraternal concord, which a national army could not have surpassed. Indeed the ardent spirit of emulation had intensified the concord of the three armies and their stubbornness of resistance and fury of assault were so equal that none could be said to have excelled the others.

The gratitude of the country was no less due to the defenders on the Piave, where the conditions were so different. The true line of defence was somewhat behind the river and this was heroically maintained without the enemy even succeeding in driving the Italians from the approaches to the river.

Premier Orlando concluded by eloquently referring to the past seven months of national discipline and anxiety and said it was permissible for the people to demonstrate their legitimate pride. The speech was frantically cheered.

BRITISH BREAK INTO AUSTRIANS' LINES.

TERRIFIC ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT ON WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 24.

An Italian official communiqué says: Our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely on the whole front. The infantry continues their pressure on the Montello and the Piave.

The British by an energetic surprise action broke into the enemy's lines southward of the Asiago, killing a hundred and taking thirty-one prisoners.

Our airmen bombarded the enemy's communications. We brought down ten aeroplanes. Enemy has lost ninety-five aeroplanes since the 15th June.

FULL DEFEAT OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMIES.

ENORMOUS ENEMY SACRIFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 24.

An Italian semi-official statement says: Reciprocal artillery fire is still intense along the Piave while attacks and counter-attacks to assure tactical advantages are proceeding. The first phase of the great battle, however, has terminated. It has been a full defeat of the Austro-Hungarian armies which have not succeeded in reaching any of their objectives on the Montello and in the front of Dintdona. Enemy sacrifies have been enormous, entire regiments being destroyed. Enemy losses were at least 180,000 without gaining even the indispensable initial success of some of the dominating heights assuring the crossing of the Piave.

ITALIANS NAVAL SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIANS LOSE THREE BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 24.

ROME.—In the Senate, Admiral Delbono, Minister of Marine, referring to the recent naval successes said the Austrians within a month had lost two and possibly three battleships, besides other smaller vessels damaged. The severity of this blow was increased if they added the loss of battleship Wien in the port of Trieste, also the damage and loss inflicted on lighter surface craft and submarines. A remarkable number of submarines had been dealt with.

ACUTE FOOD SITUATION IN VIENNA.

BUDAPEST SENDS LARGE SUPPLIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

AMSTERDAM.—Budapest and many other Hungarian towns have declared their readiness to reduce their corn in order to allieviate the situation in Vienna and other Austrian towns. Budapest has already sent large supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables and 22,000 hares to Vienna.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

MORE SERIOUS THAN EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 42, 12-55 a m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

Zurich—The "Neue Freie Presse" states that the internal condition in Austria is more serious than ever before. A general strike prevails in Budapest, where all munition factories have suspended work. Cavalry are dispersing demonstrators.

The political crisis is expected to mature to narrow. Parliamentarians forecast that von Seidler will be requested to form a new cabinet, although he is opposed by the Socialists, who are masters of the situation and are demanding a new parliament.

NEW POLISH ARMY.

PRESENTED A FLAG BY PRESIDENT POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says President Poincare, yesterday presented a flag to the new Polish army composed mainly of the Poles from the United States, who have fought for France since the beginning of the war. The Polish national music which is prohibited in Poland under the German "Liberator" on the pain of death was played.

THE OPIUM DEAL.

STATEMENT BY COLONIAL SECRETARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir William Collins Mr. Balfour stated that the Government was officially informed that the Chinese Government and the Opium Combine had concluded an agreement for the purchase of stocks of Indian opium bonded at Shanghai and Canton but he had no official information regarding the resale to a syndicate. The Government had not taken part in or given any official countenance to the negotiations leading to this agreement but as the stocks mentioned were imported into China under the 1911 agreement the Government was unable to prevent the conclusion of this private transaction. As the importation of certificated Indian opium into China had ceased to be legal with the expiration of 1911 agreement the Government had no reason to fear a revival of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic.

BRAZILIAN NAVY'S COOPERATION.

PATROL WORK IN ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

Admiral Francisco De Mattos, Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission in Europe in an interview said Brazil was already doing patrol work with the British and American fleets, guarding transport of foodstuffs from Brazil. When war broke out 53 German ships were interned in Brazil ports, of which 33, aggegating quarter of a million tons had been ceded to France. He predicted an Allied victory next year.

ENEMY REPULSED W. OF MERRIS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

HOSTILE CANNONADING NEAR AVELUY WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 24.

A British communiqué says we completely repulsed a strong local attack delivered after heavy bombardment yesterday evening, westward of Merris.

We took a number of prisoners in successful raids in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt and at Bucquoy.

There was active hostile cannonading in the neighbourhood of Aveluy wood.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN.

GERMANS REPULSED FROM BRIGNY HILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-20 p.m. June 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 24.

A French communiqué says we achieved several coups-de-main between Montdidier and the Oise and made prisoners. The Germans attacked Brigny Hill between the Warne and Rheims and momentarily succeeded in seizing the summit. The Italians shortly afterwards vigorously counter-attacked and drove the enemy off and took prisoners. Our line was completely restored.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

A German wireless communiqué says we took 36 Italians prisoners south-west of Rheims.

BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY.

FIFTEEN TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says clouds and wind hindered activity yesterday and there was no air fighting. The weather permitted greater activity during night. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on the dump at Bapaume, on the railway stations at Armentieres, Steenwerk and Back-St.-Maur and on the docks at Bruges.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report.

TANKS IN RAIDING OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED BY BRITISH NEAR BUCQUOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 23, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says: Last night tanus were used for the first time in raiding in an operation near Bucquoy and proved satisfactory, penetrating the enemy lines unhindered and returning safely. Their mission was partly to beat down, the path for the infantry, in which they were successful. They also aroused considerable machinegun opposition, our progress thereby being restricted to the eastern margin of Bucquoy cemetery.

The enemy heavily shelled the Strazeele railway, where his attempt to raid our lines failed with considerable losses.

AMERICANS IMPROVE POSITION NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

An American communique says: In spite of opposition we again improved our positions northwestward of Chateau-Thierry. We repulsed a raid in the Vosges.

LORD SALISBURY ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT CHANGE IN IRISH SENTIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 24.

Lord Salisbury in a letter to the press says: That until there is some assurance of a change in the Irish sentiment the Federal system cannot be applied to Ireland. Therefore there seems to be a complete bar to the Imperial Federation which is impossible without Ireland.

GURKHA V. C.

"UTTER CONTEMPT OF DANGER."

MAGNIFICENT VALOUR IN HANDLING MACHINE GUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 24.

The "Gazette" announces the award of two new Victoria Crosses including one to rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana of the Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions and utter contempt of danger.

During an attack he with a few other men succeeded under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machinegun, which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machinegun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and the riflemen in front of him he silenced their fire.

He kept his gun in action and showed the greatest coolness in removing the defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work the remainder of day and when withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

BRITISH METHODS OF COPING WITH SUBMARINES.

INTERESTING NARRATIVES OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 24.

Interesting narratives from reliable sources-completely refute the German aspertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of the depth charges and other British methods of coping with submarines. For example, one bright moonlight night a British patrol boat noticed a submarine half a mile distant apparently recharging. The captain immediately went full speed in the direction of the U. boat with the object of ramming it before it could submerge. The latter succeeded in submerging but the patrol boat came up and dropped six depth charges and then fired a shell at centre of visible disturbance. A large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard but only one survivor was found.

Besides the case of the German submarine cruiser torpedoed by a British submarine near Cape St. Vincent on May 11th other instances have occurred. For enample, a British submarine espied, charged and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The British boat's stern cut through enemy plates and remained embedded. Both the craft endeavoured to extricate themselves and the enemy through using ballast tanks almost came to the surface bringing the British boat along. Then the U. boat drew away in great difficulty apparently frantically endeavouring to keep afloat but it subsequently sank.

Two other cases of successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned in one of which the opposing craft engaged in deadly attempts for half an hour to obtain a favourable position. Superior British navigation won.

MEXICAN GOLD AND SILVER.

EXPORT ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 24.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Mexico City says the Mexican Government has decided to prohibit absolutely the export of gold and silver, owing to similar restrictions as regards these metals in other countries.

MILITARY DUTY IN TROPICAL CLIMATE.

QUESTION OF MEN BETWEEN 43 AND 50.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Percy Harris Mr. Macpherson regretted that he could not give the pledge that men of from 43 to 50 who were called up for military duty would not be sent to India but utmost care would be taken that men sent overseas were fit for duties.

Mr. Harris suggested that medical advice should be taken regarding the desirability of sending the middle-aged men to the tropical climate. He affirmed that there was unrest among the older men at the sugestion that they might be sent far from their homes.

Mr. Macpherson promised to bring these facts before the Military authorities.

Colonel Craig declared that a great many men had expressed the desire to go to India.

Mr. Macpherson said he was aware of that.

'NO HOUR FOR TRUCK OR BARGAIN."

APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 11-10 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 24.

The Press Bureau states that the Irish Government has issued the following appeal to all Irishmen, signed by the Irish Recruiting Council consisting of Sergeant A. M. Sullivian Sir Maurice Dockrell, Mr. H. McLaughlin and Captain Stephen Gwynn:—

"At his Excellency's request we have undertaken to organise a voluntary enlistment campaign to be carried on by our own people with our own methods and in our own way. We are conscious of the difficulties, nevertheless we believe we shall receive the willing support even from those suffering from mismanagement and disappointed hope for all must realise that the first necessity for a peaceful settlement of Ireland's troubles must be the defeat of the traducer of honour and our common Christianity.

Two years ago our sons and brothers marched shoulder to shoulder; they went in answer to Ireland's call and as they pledged their lives our country pledged her honour that they should not die in vain nor should their ranks lack comrades while a soul remained in Erin. The voices of the living and the dead implore us to keep faith. War-worn remnants of the Irish Brigades are reeling beneath the blows of the tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe.

PATRIOTISM OF IRISHMEN OVERSEAS.

This island is but the cradle of a greator Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland from Adelaide to Brisbane, from SanFrinsico to New York is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders and our countrymen would for ever stand aghast at our inaction. Their friendship is growing cold; this is no hour for truck or bargain. Whatever bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost and promises not kept, we are confident that the answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of the nation that never yet soul herself to wrong or asked price for doing right. We believe the response to duty's voice will always prove the truest wisdom and most forsighted statesmanship.

Never doubting the power of justice and right to move Irishmen's hearts, we appeal to all to join us in this work of patriotism. If all lovers of liberty, truth and honour range themselves on our side, our Irish heroes with new strength and hope will quickly restore to the name of Ireland its honoured place among the nations of the world.

SEMINOFF DEFEATED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

HASTY RETREAT TO CHINESE FRONTIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

Peking—A message confirms that General Seminoff was forced to retreat hastily to the Chinese frontier. Three thousand Cossacks, after killing their officers, went over to the enemy, while the Red Guards threatened to cut off Seminoff. The Bolsheviks occupied the railway siding between Borzia and Manchuria stations. The adjacent frontier is strongly held by Chinese troops, who have been ordered not to interfere with the Bolsheviks unless the frontier is threatened.

CHINA READY TO COOPERATE WITH JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 7-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Peking dated the 17th says: Premier Tuanchijui interviewed said Chinese soldiers near the frontier and at Harbin were available for co-operation with the Japanese. He hoped the Canton rebellion would be suppressed in two months, then more troops would be sent to the frontier. He recalled the German brutalities in the Boxer rebellion and the seizure of Tsingtau and said but for Germany, China would be whole to-day.

LOW VALUE NOTES IN EGYPT.

ISSUED NECESSITATED BY SILVER HOARDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 5-35 p.m.
Recd 7-50 p.m., June 24.

CAIRO.—In connection with the issue of low value notes Government notifies that the silver circulation which was two and a half million piasters at the beginning of war is now seven millions owing to various causes, including hoarding propensities of small cultivators. Similar conditions prevail generally in the East, notably in India and Japan. This silver penury has imposed the obligation to issue notes owing to the impossibility in spite of flourshing finances either to buy or stamp silver The seigniorage henceforth will be devoted to the withdrawal of notes. The population is urged not to hoard, as Government hopes to secure considerable supplies of silver before the next cotton season.

"INDIA IN TRANSITION"

AGA KHAN'S SCHEME OF REFORM.

DREAM OF GREAT SOUTH-ASIATIC FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 24.
LONDON, June 20.

His Highness the Aga Khan's work "India in Transition" which is to be published on the 24th June, is a remarkably comprehensive survey of the existing conditions, external and internal. It embodies a scheme of Federal reform embracing the principalities as well as the provinces and is illustrated by the wealth of historical examples. It shows that India is too vast and diversified for a successful unilateral form of free government and proposes autonomous provinces in which the official executive responsibility would be vested in the Governor as directly representing the Sovereign. Governorships should now be open to Indians, confining the choice for some years hence to the ruling princes, Bikanir for instance, who would leave their own territory for five years for this greater field.

REPRESENTATION AND LEGISLATURE.

The Aga Khan recommends the adoption of the American principle of freedom of the executive from legislative control so far as the tenure of office is concerned. Provincial legislatures should be greatly enlarged Bombay, for example, having 180 to 220 members, in order to have representatives of every district, community and substantial interest. There should be a Senate or an Upper House and the power of both the houses over legislature and finance should be subject only to the veto of the Governor but the legislature might possess the right of removing by a three-fourths majority an unsuitable or incompetent departmental head.

A ROYAL VICEROY AND A CABINET.

There should be a royal Viceroy with a Prime Minister presiding over the Cabinet choosing his colleagues under the Viceroy's guidance as he thought best. After the due establishment of the federal constitution, room for Imperial legislation, as distinct from questions of policy, would be so small that the Central legislature should be a Senate for which each great province would send eight or ten representatives and each native state would have representatives, beginning with seven for Hyderabad. Once the internal federation was complete it would sooner or later attract Persia, Afghanistan and the principalities from Arabia and similar countries into the free-will membership of a great South Asiatic federation of which Delhi would be the centre.

NATIONAL ARMY AND NAVY FOR INDIA.

The need for building up a national army and a real Indian navy is emphasised, after the survey of foreign relations as affected by Germany's Asiatic ambitions and the pan-Turania movement. Many original suggestions are made for the material and moral development and social reformation. The Aga Khan insists that a certain way of securing India to progressive civilisation and order; to method and discipline, lies in the creation of trusted local authorities, natural to the soil and placing side by side with them the best British and Indian officials available to carry out with the consent of the Government those measures, from universal education to military service and political enfranchisement, which have been instrumental in the evolution of all great law-abiding nations.

A FINAL BREAK.

There must be a final break with the Government deriving its authority wholly from without and the commencement from the lowest to the highest of full co-operation of the people. These are the means by which India will become a renewed, self-relying and sincerely loyal partner in the united Empire.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

KING INVESTS WITH K. G. C. B. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 24.

The King has invested the Maharajah of Patiala with the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. The Maharaja of Patiala took lunch with the King and the Queen to-day.

A WATERWAY'S BOARD IN INDIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw called attention to the strong feeling in India in favour of a Waterways Board to look after the interests of river transport and delay in dealing with it and asked what action it was proposed to take.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had no information on the subject but would enquire from the Government of India.

ADMIRAL PEIRSE.

DECORATION OF LEGION OF HONOUR GRAND OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 24.

The "Gazette" announces that President Poincare has conferred the Legion of Honour Grand Officer, on Admiral Peirse.

FOR THE MOTHERLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following appeal to the people of Gujarat:

Sisters and Brothers of Kaira,—

You have just come successful out of a glorious Satyagraha campaign. You have, during it, given such evidence of fearlessness, tact and other virtues that I venture to advise and urge you to undertake a still greater campaign.

You have successfully demonstrated how you can resist Government with civility, and how you can retain your own respect without hurting theirs. I now place before you an opportunity of proving that you bear no hostility to Government in spite of your strenuous fight with them.

You are all Home Rulers, some of you are members of Home Rule Leagues. One *meaning of Home Rule* is that we should become *partners of the Empire*. To-day we are a subject people. We do not enjoy all the rights of Englishmen. We are not to-day partners of the Empire as are Canada, South Africa and Australia. We are a dependency. We want the rights of Englishmen, and we aspire to be as much partners of the Empire as the Dominions overseas. We wish for the time when we may aspire to the Viceregal office. To bring about such a state of things we should have the ability to defend ourselves, that is, the ability to bear arms and to use them. As long as we have to look to the Englishmen for our defence, as long as we are not free from the fear of the military, so long we cannot be regarded as equal partners with Englishmen. It therefore behoves us to learn the use of arms and to acquire the ability to defend ourselves. *If we want to learn the use of arms with the greatest possible despatch, it is our duty to enlist ourselves in the army.*

There can be no friendship between the brave and the effeminate. We are regarded as a cowardly people. If we want to become free from that reproach we should learn the use of arms.

If the Empire Perishes.

Partnership in the Empire is our definite goal. We should suffer to the utmost of our ability and even lay down our lives to defend the Empire. If the Empire perishes, with it perish our cherished aspirations.

The easiest and the straightest way, therefore, to win Swarajya is to participate in the defence of the Empire. It is not within our power to give much money. Moreover it is not money that will win the war. Only an inexhaustible army can do it. That army India can supply. If the Empire wins mainly with the help of *our* army, it is obvious that we would secure the rights we want.

The Power to secure rights.

Some will say that if we do not secure those rights just now, we would be cheated of them afterwards. The power acquired in defending the Empire will be the power that can secure those rights. Rights won by making an opportunity of the Empire's weakness are likely to be lost when the Empire regains its strength. We cannot be partners of the Empire embarrassing it. Its embarrassment in its hour of crisis will not avail to secure the rights we needs must win by serving it. To distrust the statesmen of the Empire is to distrust our own strength, it is a sign of our own weakness. We should not depend for our rights on the goodness or the weakness of the statesmen, we should depend on our fitness and our strength. The Native States are helping the Empire and they are getting their reward. The rich are rendering full financial assistance to Government and they are likewise getting their reward. The assistance in neither case is rendered conditionally. The sepoys are rendering their services for their salt and for their livelihood. They get their livelihood, and prizes and honours in addition. All these classes are a part of us, but they cannot be regarded as Home Rulers, their goal is not Home Rule. The help they render is not consecrated to the country.

If we seek to win Swarajya in a spirit of hostility it is possible for the Imperial statesmen to use these three forces against us and defeat us. If we want Swarajya it is our duty to help the Empire and we shall undoubtedly get the reward of their help. If our motive is honest, Government will behave honestly with us. Assuming for a moment that they will not do so, our honesty should make us confident of our success. It is no mark of greatness to return goodness for goodness. Greatness lies in returning good for evil.

The Heinous Sin.

"Government do not give us commissions in the Army; they do not repeal the Arms Act: they do not open schools for military training. How can we then co-operate with them?" These are valid objections. In not granting reforms in these matters Government are making a serious blunder. The English nation has performed several acts of virtue. For these God's grace be with it. But the heinous sin perpetrated by the English administrators in the name of that nation, will undo the effect of those acts of virtue, if they do not take care betimes. If the worst happens to India—which may God forbid, and she passes into the hands of some other nation, India's piteous cry will make England hang her head in shame before the world, and curses will descend upon her for having emasculated a nation of thirty crores. I believe the statesmen of England have realised this, and they have taken the warning, but they are unable to alter all of a sudden the situation created by themselves. Every Englishman upon entering India is trained to despise us, to regard himself as our superior and to maintain a spirit of isolation from us. They imbibe these characteristics from their Indian atmosphere. The finer spirits try to get themselves rid of this atmosphere and endeavour to do likewise with the rank and file, but their effort does not bear immediate fruit. If there were no crisis for the Empire, we should be fighting against this domineering spirit. But to sit still at this crisis, waiting for commissions, etc., is like cutting the nose to spite the face. It may happen perchance that we may idle away our time waiting for commissions till the opportunity to help the Empire may be gone.

Must insist on Joining.

Even if Government desire to obstruct us in enlisting in the army and rendering other help, by refusing us commissions, or by delay in giving them, it is my firm belief that it is incumbent upon us to insist upon joining the army.

Government at present want five lakhs of men for the army. This number they are sure to raise some way or the other. If *we* supply this number, we would cover ourselves with glory, we would be rendering true service and the reports that we often hear of improper recruitment will be a thing of the past. It is no small thing to have the whole work of recruiting in our hands. If the Government have no trust in us, if their intentions are not pure they would not raise recruits through our agency.

The foregoing argument will show that by enlisting in the army we help the Empire, we qualify ourselves for Swarajya, we learn to defend India and to a certain extent regain our lost manhood. I admit it is because of my faith in the English nation that I can advise as I am doing. I believe that though this nation has done India much harm, to retain connection with that nation is to our advantage. Their virtues seem to me to outweigh their vices. It is miserable to remain in subjection to that nation. The Englishmen have the great vice of depriving a subject nation of its self-respect, but they have also the virtue of treating their equals with due respect and of loyalty towards them. We have seen that they have many times helped those groaning under the tyranny of others. In partnership with them we have to give and receive a great many things to and from each other and our connection with them based on that relationship is likely to benefit the world. If such was not my faith and if thought desirable to become absolutely independent of that nation, I would not only not advise cooperation, but would certainly advise people to rebel and by paying the penalty of the rebellion awaken the people. We are not in a position to-day to stand on our own legs unaided and alone. I believe that our goodness lies in becoming and remaining equal partners of the Empire, and I have seen it throughout India that all Home Rulers are of the same belief.

"Effeminate Gujarat."

I expect from Kaira and Gujarat not 500 or 700 recruits but thousands. If Gujarat want to wipe herself free of the reproach of "effeminate Gujarat" she should be prepared to contribute thousands of sepoys. These must include the educated classes, the patidars, the dharalas, the vaghris and all, and I hope they will fight side by side as comrades. Unless the educated classes or the "elite" of the community take the lead, it is idle to expect the other classes to come forward. I believe that those from the educated classes who are above the prescribed age, but who are able-bodied, may enlist themselves. Their services will be utilised, if not for actual fighting, for may other purposes accessory thereto, and for treating and nursing the sepoys. I hope also that those who have grown up sons will not hesitate to send them as recruits. To sacrifice sons in the war ought to be a cause not of pain, but of pleasure to brave men. Sacrifice of sons at this crisis will be sacrifice for Swarajya.

To you my sisters I request that you will not be startled by this appeal, but will accord it a hearty welcome. It contains the key to your protection and your honour.

There are 600 villages in the Kaira District. Every village has on an average a population of over 1,000. If every village gave at least twenty men the Kaira District would be able to raise an army of 12,000 men. The population of the whole district is seven lakhs and this number will then work out at 1.7 per cent.—a rate which is lower than the death-rate. If we are not prepared to make even this sacrifice for the Empire and for Swarajya, it is no wonder if we are regarded as unworthy of it. If every village gives at least twenty men, they will return from the war, be the living bulwarks of their village. If they fall on the battle-field, they will immortalise themselves, their village and their country, and twenty fresh men will follow suit and offer themselves for national defence.

No Time to Lose.

If we mean to do this, we have no time to lose. I wish the names of the fittest and the strongest in every village will be selected and sent up. I ask this of you, brothers and sisters. To explain things to you, and to clear the many questions that will arise, meetings will be held in important villages. Volunteers will also be sent out.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai Javerbhai Patel (Barrister-at-Law), Krishnalal N. Desai (M.A., LL.B.), Indulal Kamaiyalal Zagnib (B.A., LL.B.), Hariprasad Pitamberdas Desai (Manager of the Hitechhu Press), Pragji Khandubhai Desai, Mohanlal Kaveeshwar Pandya (B.Ag.), Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar (B.A., LL.B.), Shirabhai B. Patel (B.A., LL.B.), Ravjibhai Manibhai Patel, Fulchand B. Shah, Gokaldas B. Talati (B.A., LL.B.) are co-operating.

Nadiad, June 23.

A LAHORE EDITOR'S PATRIOTISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

The following press communique has been issued:—Lala Nath, Editor and Propriator of "Desh" newspaper of Lahore and a member of Punjab Publicity Committee has subscribed Rs. 40,000 to the second War Loan in addition to Rs. 10,000 which he invested in the first.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

SIR D. E. WACHA ON ITS FUTURE.

MR. MONTAGU ON MAKING INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. June 24.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts, a Paper by Sir Dinshaw Wacha on the Indian cotton industry was read. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that the progress of the industry during the past half-century had been creditable to the enterprise and energy and the mercantile acumen of those engaged in it. He emphasised that Lancashire ought to fear the Japanese rather than the Indian competition.

Dealing with the question of export duty on Indian cotton, Sir D. Wacha said it was urged that cotton would be greatly cheapened in India by restricting the operations of the Japanese buyers. With the future economic policy of making India self-contained as possible as regards food and raw materials, obviously. India and Indian cultivators could never be disadvantaged by the curtailment of the cotton-growing area which could be extended if there was a growing demand from Britian for Indian cotton. Thus it would seem that the only difficulty in the way of imposing export duty was diplomatic. Doubtless the whole problem bristled with difficulties but he hoped that fairminded British statesmen, who were sincerely desirous of advancing India's interests would attempt to solve it to the satisfaction of the Indian people, otherwise foreign industrial penetration of India might become gigantic and vastly detrimental to the interests of India and Lancashire and very difficult to overcome.

INTERNAL DIFFFICULTIES.

Referring to internal factors impeding the progress of the Indian cotton industry, Sir D. Wacha instanced the Indian Railway Act. He also complained that the Governmen of India was mildly coercing the mill-owners in Bombay alone to provide sanitary dwellings for the workers. That was the duty of the State, not of the employers, though the mill-owners in their own interests might provide such dwellings. Similarly with regard to the education of operatives, the Bombay Government had been urging the mill-owners, to discharge a duty which throughout the civilised world was underaken by the State.

The Indian cotton industry had a great future, given necessary improvements in internal management and better insight into the general industrial problems of the world, a broader view of the international trade and the new markets to be tapped. Millowners ought to put their houses in order now so as to be prepared at a proper hour to make a cautious but bold spring forward. He hoped that Lancashire would try to understand India better in a spirit of greatest comradeship rather than of unhealthy rivalry and India in an equally friendly way would endeavour to learn many lessons in the cotton industry which only Lancashire could teach.

MR. MONTAGU'S REMARKS.

Mr. Montagu, who presided at the reading of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's paper, said it was reasonably certain that if proper measures were taken, India could become a more important source of supply of the long-stapled cotton than now and the cultivator would be able to look forward to adequate price for his superior cotton. At least in respect of production and improvement of Indian cotton, the interests of India and Lancashire were not antagonistic.

Referring to the effects of war, Mr. Montagu said that the supply of British made goods having fallen off owing to shipping difficulties and other causes, the Government had had to fall back on the Indian mills for army supplies and cotton textiles required for the Army were now being manufactured entirely in India. Even khaki dyes used were now obtained to an increasing extent from Indian resources. He was greatly impressed when in India with the demands which met him everywhere that more should be done to encourage manufacture in India of the goods whose raw materials were produced in India. The history of the cotton trade showed that this could be done and the war had given many opportunities to India for developing her own industrial capacities. The work of the Munitions Board constituted the most important stage forward. India had an increasing number of young men well-educated and competent to undertake the direction of industrial enterprise.

LOW STANDARD OF LIVING AMONG INDIAN MASSES.

The War showed the importance of increasing by all available means the self-sufficiency of the Empire and its separate constituents. Even if complete self-sufficiency were not obtainable in any particular case, there was good ground for thinking that India, under suitable guidance could develop her powers of supplying her own needs to a very large extent. Anyone travelling in India could not fail to be struck by the prevailing low standard of living among the masses. Nothing had been more strikingly associated with the growth of industrial enterprise in the West than the advancement it has brought in the material conditions of the workers' lives.

In India wages were appallingly low, so low that a small rise in the prices of food or cotton threatened to create agrarian disturbance. It could not be right that so many should have such precarious livelihood. If new industries could only be introduced the status of the worker would be improved and this in time would react on the position of the peasant. A door would thus be opened to the new opportunities in life and ampler means of happiness than were attainable under the existing conditions.

MR. BASU CRITICISE SIR D. WACHA.

Mr. Basu criticised Sir Dinshaw Wacha's attitude on the housing question. He said that millowners had made enormous profits and there should be greater willingness than they had shown to provide suitable sanitary houses for workpeople and facilities for the education of their children.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT LAHORE.

MISSILE APPARENTLY AIMED AT SOLDIERS.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

At about 8-20 on Sunday night a bomb outrage, fortunately not very serious in its consequences, was perpetrated in Anarkali Bazar, Lahore. It is said that the bomb was thrown from a balcony, though this is not confirmed and it was apparently aimed at two European soldiers walking along the road.

One soldier was dazed and deafened by the shock and the other received some injuries in the leg, while five or six Indians in the vicinity also suffered slight injuries of a similar nature. A working man who was sitting on the footboard outside a shop was more seriously injured and removed to the hospital, where he underwent an operation.

The police authorities and the Deputy Commissioner were on the scene of the occurrence on Sunday night and vigorous enquiry is proceeding.

PREMIER ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

NO ROOM FOR MILITARISM MAMMONISM OR ANARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-50 p. m., June 24.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle in London urged that we must prepare aright for peace; the world must be fit for everybody and all classes to live in. There would be no room for deformities like militarism, mammonism and anarchy, all must have a fair share. The future of the Empire had already been committed to democracy. Problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. The upper classes, middle classes and lower classes had all passed through the fiery furnace together and it had changed, the peoples' hearts. "Before I fought hard to get fair play for the people from whom I have sprung; what I got was by fighting; I am going to try another way this time."

PRO-GERMAN SOCIALIST TROELSTRA.

DUTCH SAILORS REFUSE TO SAIL WITH HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 24.

Mr. Havelock Wilson in a speech in London stated that the Seamen's Union had received a cablegram from Rotterdam that Dutch sailors refused to sail with pro-German Socialist Troelstra. Mr. Wilson emphasised that the refusal was another striking example of the policy of the Allied and neutral seamen to punish the Hun for diabolical deeds at sea.

MEMENTO OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

2nd RHODESIA REGIMENT'S PRESENTATION TO 130th BALUCHIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 6-15 p.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

A silver shield is being despatched to India for presentation to the 130th Baluchis from the Second Rhodesia Regiment "as a memento of goodfellowship between the regiments during the German East Africa campaign."

BASE POSTAL DEPOT AT BOMBAY.

TO DEAL WITH CORRESPONDENCE FOR TROOPS OVERSEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Government of India have sanctioned, with effect from the 1st June, 1918, the formation of a Base Postal Depot at Bombay. This office will work independently of the General Post Office, Bombay, and will be controlled by a Commissioned Officer, with the designation of Officer, Commanding Base Postal Depot. This officer will be attached to the staff of the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay, but for departmental purposes will work direct with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

This Base Postal Depot will deal with all correspondence for troops serving overseas with Indian Expeditionary Forces and will maintain in communication with the Embarkation Commandants, Bombay and Karachi, alphabetical lists of all British details arriving in India *en route* to or from these Expeditionary Forces, and their addresses, which will be kept up-to-date.

The establishment for this Base Postal Depot will comprise a Chief Base Postmaster, a Deputy Base Postmaster, a Lady Superintendent and 78 clerks.

NEEDS OF THE RED-CROSS.

VICEROY'S REVIEW OF YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR P. LUKIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,
SIMLA, June 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech at the annual general meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association:—

Sir Claude Hill, in presenting the report of the activities of the past year, has very rightly given a front place to the loss which we have sustained through the death of Sir Pardey Lukis. It is no exaggeration to say that Sir Pardey Lukis was the Association and that it lived, moved and had its being in him. No man died more truly in the service of his country than Sir Pardey Lukis and he came by his death largely through the overwork which was his lot during the last months of his life. Many tributes have been paid to his memory, but it would ill-befit us on the occasion of this annual gathering at which he was such a prominent figure if I did not once more place on record our appreciation of his inestimable service. With the death of Sir Pardey it became necessary to reconstruct our executive and we were fortunate in being able to secure the services of Sir Claude Hill, who has reorganised the work of the Joint Committee of St. John's and the Red Cross in the manner described in his speech.

There is one matter, however, on which I would lay special stress. As those who have been present on former occasions are aware I have always emphasised the fact that it is the duty of the Red Cross to supplement the work of Government and not do the work of Government. In respect of the sick and wounded there has never been any disinclination on the part of Government to do its share, but there has been a not unnatural unwillingness on the part of the Red Cross to give up spheres of work which it had undertaken and rightly undertaken in the early days of the war. It was easier for private associations than for the Government to put their hands on and provide requisites such as motors and motor launches. This was the case both in England and here. Now the converse is the case. Private associations cannot get such things except through the Government and as it is obviously the duty of the Government to provide them, it has been decided that the Red Cross should leave this responsibility to Government. It is clearly wrong to indent on private generosity for public needs. The arrangement has, therefore, been come to under which the Red Cross confines its activities to the provision of only those articles which ease the care of the sick and wounded. It will always be the duty of the Red Cross to be ready to supplement and not to bear the full burden. It was for this reason that we recommended to the Presidency of Madras to hand over to the Government their hospital ship. Madras have done a fine work through this ship and I must place on record my appreciation of what they have done. I hope and feel confident that they will not relax their efforts on behalf of the Red Cross.

There is still ample scope for help and I look forward to its being forthcoming in an undiminished degree, but while reorganisation has meant on the one hand a certain curtailment of activity, it will mean on the other a recognition of further responsibility. The Red Cross has come to stay; it must, therefore, be prepared for all eventualities and not be content to improvise effort when occasion arises. As you are aware, the Red Cross was to the front both in the Mahsud and the Mari expeditions, but in both those cases it was necessary to improvise on the spur of the moment. In the future, we should be ready through advance depots with our stores comparatively close to the scene of action, only needing to be supplemented from the rear as the necessity arises. I hope, then, that subscribers will fully appreciate the situation. Their interest must not slacken because Government have assumed the responsibilities in this present war which are clearly theirs. There is still ample field for interest and co-operation and they may rest assured that the resources of the Red Cross and St. John's are being mobilised so as to be most effective where and when occasion demands.

"OUR DAY" RESPONSE.

The work of the Association has been wonderfully simplified by the great result achieved on "Our Day." Sir Claude Hill has paid a tribute to the admirable work done by the provinces. I do not under-estimate the great efforts made by the larger provinces, but one must not forget the smaller units measured in lakhs of rupees. Their contributions do not catch the eye as do the sums gathered in by the larger provinces. But taking them on the per capita basis, the smaller provinces and administrations deserve our admiration, gratitude, and thanks every whit as much as do the larger areas. I must not, however, pass over without mentioning the headquarter staff who organised "Our Day." We are deeply indebted to Mr. Buck and his colleagues for their ungrudging labours, which contributed so largely to the success which was achieved and now as Sir Claude Hill has told you we are in a happy position financially; and for the moment I shall leave the matter there, but let us clearly envisage the future.

We are just completing the fourth year of the war, we have no intention of laying down our arms until we do so on our own terms, and those victorious terms. A German authority reminded his countrymen, throughout history England had always emerged victoriously from its great wars. We of this generation have no intention of falling short of this great record and come what may we shall go through to the same end and we who are not in the field must be prepared to play our part. Throughout the centuries the effort of civilisation has been to soften the rigours and miseries inseparable from war. Our foes have preferred to hark back to the days of Attila and the Huns. All the greater call upon us to alleviate pain and suffering. We know no distinction of race or colour or class, we only know that where pain and suffering and death are there is the work of our association, our hospitals, our nurses. Our agents bear the badge of the Red Cross which should by all treaties and conventions carry immunity from deliberate hurt. We know now that that is not the case. They are the aim and target of the enemy's hate equally with our soldiers. One more reason, if reason were needed, for our unsparing and ungrudging help. We shall not have to make an appeal in the immediate future on the lines of last year's effort. We shall be able to rely, I trust, on the constant flow of annual subscriptions, but if the necessity arises I shall not hesitate to appeal once more to India and am confident that should that appeal be made, India will again rise to the height of her opportunity.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALY'S VICTORY.

UNIVERSALLY FELT AS THE GREAT MOMENT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 5-25 a.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

Italy's victory is hailed as a glorious news which will be universally felt as the great moment of war. The announcement by General Diaz that the enemy is retreating in disorder, is regarded as of the utmost military significance, but experts warn against the assumption that all danger has been averted on the Italian front, as the ability of the Italians to take the offensive must depend on the magnitude of the Austrians' disorder. Nevertheless, the combined victories on Asiago and the Piave will influence the balance in favour of the Entente on all fronts, if only by discrediting the legend of German invincibility, while the effect of the splendid victory upon the Italian temperament may evoke a national spirit that may prove irresistible.

CAUSES OF THE DRAMATIC COLLAPSE.

It is difficult to determine the causes of the dramatic collapse of the offensive planned on so grandiose a scale and backed by such enormous resources. The warmest tribute is paid to the astonishing recovery of moral which resulted in avenging Caporatto, but it is felt that the undoubted skill, rapidity and valour of the Italians is not enough to explain the Austrian decision to retreat. Internal unrest in the Dual Monarchy probably affected the troops, though no proof thereof is found in the desperate bravery with which the Austrians fought, but news leaking out in Austro-Hungary shows that conditions are bad enough to influence the decision of the high command that will cause a gnashing of teeth in Berlin.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Newspapers in London seize on occasion to emphasize the necessity of the Allies not concluding separate peace with the Hapsburgs, but taking a firm unequivocal stand on the side of Austro-Hungarian Slavs.

The "Daily Chronicle" calls on Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to go boldly beyond the obscure formula of the Versailles Conference on this point and sound out clearly to all oppressed Hapsburg peoples, a note of insurrection and resurrection.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 5 a.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

ROME.—The news of the disorderly retreat of the Austrians led to most enthusiastic scenes in Rome. Excited crowds snatched special editions from the hands of news vendors and there were great demonstrations in cafes and theatres, orchestras playing the national anthem and crowds cheering. Similar demonstrations occurred everywhere in the provinces.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN DUAL MONARCHY.

ENTIRE CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 3-30 a.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna telegram says: To-day's cabinet meeting decided on the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

EMPEROR'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24, 6-30 a.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A Budapest newspaper talking of the Cabinet crisis mentions Count Tizsa as a probable successor to Wekerle.

A Vienna telegram says it is believed that the Emperor will refuse to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which will remain unchanged except probably that the Polish Minister Vontwardowski will retire, but the position of the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture is doubtful, both favouring convocation of the Reichsrath.

LONDON, June 24, 11:0 a.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., June 25.

AMSTERDAM.—The Emperor in an autograph letter to von Seidler refuses his resignation for the present and instructs him to continue the direction of affairs. The Emperor returned to Vienna from the front on Sunday.

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FEDERAL HOME RULE.

A SOUND SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

In view of the reported abandonment of Irish Home Rule and Conscription schemes and the announcement that the course of events is convincing members of Parliament that the only hope lies in Federalism, the following article from the pen of the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M. P., a well-known Liberal and ex-Cabinet Minister, appearing in the "Daily Chronicle" of 22nd April last, under the above headlines, will be found interesting:—

Many old students of the Home Rule problem, I feel sure, will join in an appeal to the Government not only so to frame the new Home Rule Bill that it will dovetail into a Federal scheme, but to accompany it with an assurance that a Federal system will in due course be established. It was part of the ill-fortune of the Home Rule cause in the past that when Gladstone took it up under pressure of a political crisis there had been neither educative preparation of the electorate nor due deliberation among the statesmen concerned. Even in the angry debate which broke out on the first hasty Home Rule Bill it became clear to many that only by Federation could the problem be soundly solved. But never, from that day to this, has the Federal solution been systematically faced and planned for by any party, though it is practically certain that 95 per cent. of the Liberal party and a large percentage of the Unionist are prepared to accept it.

It was an open secret in Gladstone's day that a Federal plan might have averted the opposition of many Liberal Unionists. Chamberlain more than once hinted as much. But whether because of the personal resistance of some of the Liberal leaders, or because of Irish opposition to a scheme which meant more delay, or by reason of a general conviction that "the country was not ready" for such a complete recasting of the Constitution, the second Home Rule Bill, like the first, was framed solely to meet the main Irish grievance; and the nation was never broadly invited to think about the fundamental issue. The problem of the attendance of Irish members in the British Parliament was sought to be solved first by one anomalous arrangement and then by another; and in the suspended Home Rule Act now on the Statute Book the anomaly remains. It is curable only by a Federal plan in which all the "nations" of the United Kingdom shall have Home Rule, with a central Union Parliament in which all are represented.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Not only is that the only sound solution of the problem which Gladstone confessed to be almost beyond the wit of man to solve, as it presented itself in his Home Rule Bills: it is the one solution which fully and fairly meets the objections of Ulster. The fundamental grievance of the Ulster Unionists is that mere Home Rule for Ireland deprives them of the status which they claim as a right. By the Federal plan they are placed on exactly the same status as all the other citizens of the United Kingdom. All alike will have their "national" Parliaments, and all alike will be nationally represented in the Union Parliament. On that footing Ulster's grievance disappears; and Ulstermen are entitled only to claim the securities which Home Rulers have always agreed to give them.

Ulstermen, we are told, do not trust a mere promise to set up a Federal system after the war. Their own distrust should enable them to sympathise with the attitude of the Irish Home Rulers, who, with so much more reason, have ceased to trust mere promises, and insist upon immediate fulfilment. But while it is possible to establish an Irish Home Rule Parliament forthwith, and thereby to take the greatest possible step towards the stabilising of Irish life, it is plainly impossible to disintegrate and recast the whole constitutional machinery of the United Kingdom while the war is in its most critical stage. What can be done to satisfy Ulster is to establish forthwith a deliberative machinery to prepare a Federal Constitution. If the appointment of a qualified body for that purpose be not held sufficient to assure Ulstermen of the fulfilment of their hopes, it might be worth the while of the Government to consider the policy of introducing and carrying resolutions after the manner of Gladstone's procedure preparatory to Irish Disestablishment.

But this is a question of tactics: the vital matter is the avowal of a Federal policy by the Government of the time being, and the eliciting of the feeling of Parliament on the subject. After taking special pains, in conjunction with colleagues, to ascertain the condition of Parliamentary opinion, I am satisfied that it is overwhelmingly in favour of following up Home Rule for Ireland with "Home Rule All Round." All the Liberal leaders and nearly all the Liberal party, there is reason to hope, will support the policy. But it is greatly to be desired that it should become not a party but a Coalition policy, the body of Unionists friendly to Federation being so large as to make that consummation perfectly possible. If Sir Edward Carson saw his way to come in, the settlement would be so nearly unanimous as to be in the highest degree auspicious for the future.

GROWING NEED FOR DEVOLUTION.

If any British citizens need any other motive to accept it than the irresistible need for a settlement in Ireland, the reasons exist in abundance. A generation ago Gladstone gave as a more than sufficient reason for beginning a policy of devolutions the impossibility in Parliament of giving adequate time and attention to the ever-growing multitude of problems thrust upon it. What was true then is overwhelmingly true to-day. I affirm with all possible emphasis that it is to-day impossible for any member of Parliament to study adequately all the questions upon which he is called to vote. After the war, when we have to grapple with a host of new problems, the impossibility will become a source of grave danger. There is ample employment for any thoughtful politician in the manifold fiscal and international problems which will be reserved to the Union Parliament; and there will be no less ample work for the members of the four national legislatures (supposing England to have only one) which will take up the thousand and one tasks of reconstruction.

Incidentally, one outstanding problem will disappear with the establishment of a Federal constitution. The House of Lords will no longer have any power in respect of any of the issues upon which in the past it has come into conflict with the House of Commons. Education, land, licensing, disestablishment, will all come within the provinces of the "national" Parliaments. If the dualist superstition is still strong enough to give to each and all of them a controlling Second Chamber, it will at least not be a House of Lords. The Federal constitution, again, will presumably include for the Union Parliament a Federal Second Chamber, in which the constituent parts of the kingdom are represented as such; and the House of Lords clearly cannot fulfil that function. If, then, we are to have a Federal constitution, the House of Lords must go. Of course the peers individually will then be eligible for any of the new legislative bodies.

UNIONVITAL.

Should the Government take the statesmanlike course of declaring for Federalism a new appeal may fitly be made to Irish Nationalists to take at last a similarly statesmanlike course. They have always stood aloof from appeals for a Federal solution, usually arguing that the adoption of that plan would indefinitely delay the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland. It may have been this resistance on their part that has so long delayed the true solution of the Home Rule problem. But now that Home Rule is to be given to Ireland as a first step they have no good ground for opposition to the completing measure. Those of them who stand out for a Dominion Parliament are simply blocking the way to Home Rule altogether; for a Dominion Parliament is precisely what Ulster—to say nothing of Britain—can never consent to. For Nationalists, then, to persist in that demand is simply to refuse to recognise in the case of Ulster the very pleas upon which they found for themselves. And they cannot hope in that case to have the support of American opinion. It was to maintain the Union that the Northern States fought out the Civil War. And union is as vital to the United Kingdom as it was to the United States.

"LONG BERTHA'S" SHELL.

SIR R. HADFIELD'S FIGURES.

Sir Robert Hadfield, at the Society of British Gas Industries in Mail week, showed specimens of steel—parts of one of the shells fired by the Germans into Paris—which had been in the air at a height of 20 miles. The weight of the shell, he said, was estimated at 350lb. In order to get the enormus range required the muzzle velocity of the gun must be about 4,600 foot-seconds, and the pressure inside the gun was about 28 tons per square inch. At the muzzle of the gun a shell at that velocity would perforate six feet of wrought-iron, or about 54in. of mild steel, and when the shell left the gun it would have locked up in it as much energy as our 15in. shell. There was nothing extraordinary in this accomplishment, as we had guns of double the energy, and the late Sir Andrew Noble produced a velocity of 5,000 foot-seconds.

Lord Moulton, who was elected president of the society, said that nothing in the war had impressed him more than the vital part which was played by the gas indutsry. But for gas the department of high explosives, over which he presided, would have been in despair. The use of the fuel—the importance of gas and its nature and production—formed one of the biggest problems of civilization. Civilization was based on the consumption of fuel, and if the coal supplies failed the country in the next century would return to absolute barbarism.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

ARCHBISHOP ON ENEMY SPITE.

Cardinal Lucon, the aged Archbishop of Rheims, is now occupying a Benedictine cell in Paris, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Express", having been forced by the military authorities to depart from his beloved cathedral city with the last remaining civilian inhabitants. Interviewed in his cell, the Cardinal said: "I do not want to be a refugee. I did everything I could to remain in our beloved city, on several occasions resisting instructions issued by the civilian and military authorities. I am only here because I was forced to come away."

"The cathedral," said Cardinal Lucon later, "is gravely mutilated. But it can still be repaired. We have casts or nearly all the shattered statues and coloured sketches of the marvellous stained-glass windows, which will permit them to be replaced. The cost will be immense—two, three, or four millions sterling perhaps.

"But the cathedral must one day be completely restored. The cathedral must be avenged by saving it. For this vengeance I have already received offers of munificent assistance, not only from France, but from England and America."

"Why were the Germans so fiendishly persistent in bombarding Rheims?" was asked. The Cardinal replied: "Because we were hostages of Paris and of France. Whenever the Germans wanted vengeance for a military defeat they bombarded Rheims. Whenever anything of auspicious importance occurred to France they bombarded us out of spite.

"On Monday," concluded the Cardinal, "I shall no longer be a refugee, for I am returning to my diocese, and shall reside in a little village near Epernay whence I shall perhaps be able occasionally to visit my beloved cathedral between bombardments."

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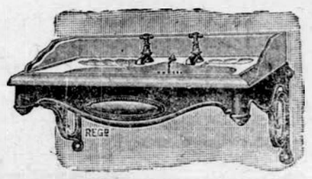
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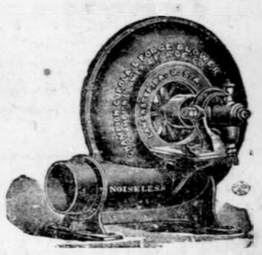
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